FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 104

30 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Second Round of Geneva Talks Opens 30 May AA 1
Karpov Arrival Statement AA 1
Karpov Statement Before Talks [AFP] AA 1
U.S. 'Constructiveness' Urged [Chernyshev] AA 2
U.S. Stand Questioned [Krasikov] AA 3
Burt Speech Viewed [Bogachev] AA 4
Hungarian Delegate's Speech at MBFR Session Cited AA 5
Soviet General Says USSR Possesses ASAT System AA 5
[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 30 May]
PRAVDA Reports U.S. Space Weapons Test Plans AA 6
[25 May]
U.S. 'Sabotaging' SALT II With More Tridents AA 6
[Gan in PRAVDA 28 May]
Recent NATO Meetings in Brussels Viewed AA 7
[Kuzar in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 May]
Matveyev Comments on NATO Examining Rogers Plan AA 11
[26 May]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial on Pact Extension BB 1
[28 May]
Pact Army Youth Leaders Hold Seminar in Warsaw BB 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 May]
BTA Reports on CEMA Nuclear Power Session BB 3
CEMA Session on Civil Aviation Held 20-23 May BB 3
[Sofia]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Aliyev Opens International Health Care Exhibit CC 1
Conference on Peace at Sea Opens in Moscow CC 2
Council of Ministers Message CC 2
[PRAVDA 28 May]
Pugwash Movement Meets, Issues Statement CC 3
Delegate Addresses Disarmament Symposium CC 4
Briefs: UN Wood Agreement CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

King Husayn Arrives in Washington on 4-Day Visit A 1
Talks With Reagan A 1
F-16 Sales to Thailand Strengthen Military Links A 1
Vorotnikov Leaves Ottawa for Alberta Visit A 2
Visits Calgary, Lethbridge A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

North-South Korean Red Cross Talks Make Progress C 1
S. Korean Students Face Trial in Protests C 1
U.S. Complicity Denounced C 1
Japanese Defense Chief's PRC Trip Viewed C 2
[Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 May]
Japan's Military Buildup Violates Constitution C 3
[Tsvetov]
Black Sea Shipping Co., Japanese Firm Cooperate C 4
Soviet, Mongolian Economic Officials Meet C 4
[IZVESTIYA 26 May]

SOUTH ASIA

U.S., Pakistan Foiling Solution on Afghanistan D 1
[Glebov]
Comparison of Gandhi Departure for Belorussia D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV-USSR Friendship Group Marks Anniversary E 1
Demichev Sees Off Departing SRV Delegation E 2
[PRAVDA 24 May]

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland's Messner Holds Talks in Moscow F 1
Meets Ryzhkov F 1
Received by Baybakov F 1
[IZVESTIYA 26 May]
Albanian Antifascist Congress Anniversary Marked F 1
[Nikolayev in IZVESTIYA 25 May]
Friendship Society Meets F 2
[IZVESTIYA 26 May]
CSSR Endorses Soviet Appeal on WW II Anniversary F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Italian Prime Minister Craxi Continues Visit G 1
Talks With Gorbachev G 1
[PRAVDA 30 May]

'Satisfied' With Talks G 2
ANSA Reports Talks G 3
Gorbachev Speaks at Dinner G 4
Craxi Speaks at Dinner G 7
Further Report G 8
Seen Off by Tikhonov, Gromyko G 9
Further Reportage, Reaction on Antonov Trial G 9
Defense Committee Statement G 9
[IZVESTIYA 30 May]
Bulgarians' Immunity Defended G 10
Trial Proceedings Reported G 10
'Double Standard' Seen G 11
[Goncharov]
FRG's Willy Brandt Concludes Visit to USSR G 12
PRAVDA Carries Luncheon Speech G 12
[29 May]
Brandt, Zagladin News Conference G 14
Seen Off by Ponomarev G 15
FRG Interior Minister's Remarks on Border Hit G 16
[Grigoryev]
Tolkunov Attends FRG Embassy Reception 23 May G 17
[IZVESTIYA 24 May]
Kohl-Mitterrand Differences on 'Star Wars' Viewed G 17
[Kharlanov]
USSR-French Roundtable on Economic Cooperation Held G 17
Soviet-Swedish Cooperation Talks Conclude G 18
Turkish Parliamentarians Continue Visit G 19
Visit Leningrad [Ankara] G 19
Arrive in Uzbekistan G 19
Meet Uzbek Officials G 19
Conclude Tour G 20
Meet Tolkunov, Voss G 20
Confer With RSFSR Officials G 21
Tolkunov Speaks at Luncheon G 21
Karaduman Comment on Trip G 22
Group Departs 29 May G 23
Greek Envoy Deposits Treaty Documents With USSR G 23
Nordic Copyright Officials Pay Visit to Baku G 23

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israel Hopes To Remain in Lebanon 'At Any Cost' H 1
[Kharkov]
USSR Afro-Asian Group Alarmed at Lebanon Strife H 1
Arab Parties Note Concern H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. African Incursion Into Angola Reported J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Cited on U.S. Hostility to Nicaragua K 1
CPSU Delegation Meets Bolivian CP Leaders K 1
[PRAVDA 28 May]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tikhonov Thanks Well-Wishers Through PRAVDA [25 May] R 1
Aliyev, Ponomarev Attend USSR Youth Year Meeting R 1
Kuznetsov at Supreme Soviet Commission Session R 1
Editorial on Leader Cadres' Actions, Morals R 2
[SOVETSKAYA KOSSIYA 22 May]
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Notes Production Failures R 3
Further Reportage on Anti-Alcohol Measures R 4
IZVESTIYA Explains Measures [23 May] R 4
Justice Minister Speaks on TV R 7
AUCCTU Official on TU Activity R 9
Drunk Driving Discussed R 10
Grishin Addresses Moscow Meeting on Drunkenness R 10
RSFSR Education Head Speaks About Computer Study R 11

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Moscow Cites CSA Report on Spring Sowing T 1
Further Report T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Carries Mid-May Weather Report [24 May] T 1
RSFSR CSA on Spring Sowing as of 27 May T 2
Mineral Fertilizer Minister Outlines Progress T 2
Kirgizia Agriculture Official on New Grain Hybrids T 3
RSFSR Official on Farm Machine Repairs Problem T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1655 Satellite Launched 30 May U 1
Molniya-3 Satellite Launched 29 May U 1
Moscow Calls for Cooperation in Space Research U 1
First Arctic Drilling Rig in Barents Sea U 2
4th Generation Computer Production in Belorussia U 2
Briefs: Maritime Kray Satellite Television; U 3
Kustanay Oblast TV Dissemination;
Antarctic Expedition Returns; Antarctic Research Begins

SECOND ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS OPENS 30 MAY

LD300955 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Geneva May 30 TASS -- The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms began in Geneva today.

Karpov Arrival Statement

LD291440 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 29 May 85

[Best] Geneva May 29 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR has arrived here today for the second round of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

In his statement at Geneva airport, Viktor Karpov, the head of the Soviet delegation, stressed that the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth is central to both Soviet-U.S. relations and development of the international situation as a whole. The peoples expect tangible results from these negotiations since, as it has been pointed out by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the world now is at the threshold of another spiral of unprecedented scale in the arms race which threatens to escalate into a qualitatively new phase.

The U.S. "star wars" program, i.e. the program of developing and deploying space strike arms, carries with it a considerably greater risk of nuclear war and sharply reduced chances of reaching agreement on disarmament issues. On the contrary, renunciation of the development, including research, testing and deployment of space strike arms, would open the way to radical reductions in nuclear arms and, ultimately, to the realization of mankind's cherished dream -- complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

That is why nuclear and space arms questions must be considered and resolved in their organic interrelationship as provided for in the Soviet-U.S. agreement of January 8, 1985. This agreement should be strictly adhered to in all its parts.

The Soviet side, Viktor Karpov said, has done and will continue to do its utmost to ensure that the agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks be translated into concrete accords leading to a lesser risk of nuclear war, a drastically reduced level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the U.S., and to enhanced stability and international security. It is precisely with these instructions that the Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva to continue the negotiations with the U.S. delegation.

We would like to hope that the U.S. side has made the necessary adjustments in its position and will be prepared to work out practical solutions on both space and nuclear arms issues, the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

Karpov Statement Before Talks

AU301036 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Geneva, May 30 (AFP) -- Soviet and U.S. negotiators today opened a second round of talks on arms control here, after a month-long break. The first full session of negotiators making up three working groups -- strategic nuclear arms, intermediate range nuclear weapons and space -- was being held at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

The head of the Soviet team, Viktor Karpov, chatted with reporters before going into the talks, noting that it was important to respect the agreement reached between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in January which linked the nuclear arms talks with discussions on space weapons.

"My delegation intends to negotiate on that basis," he said. "I am here to reach an accord eliminating all possibility of nuclear war on earth and preventing it from spreading to space," he said, paraphrasing the Shultz-Gromyko agreement.

Asked whether he was optimistic about the outcome, he said: "I am a practical optimist."

U.S. 'Constructiveness' Urged

LD292155 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms resume in Geneva tomorrow. Washington showed every sign of activity before the opening of the second round of the Geneva talks. President Reagan received the head of the U.S. delegation at the talks, the U.S. Department of State issued a special statement concerning the second round of the talks, a number of officials delivered lengthy speeches on the subject.

It would seem all this must be prompted by the care about the coming important talks, by the striving to give an impetus to them for the progress. It turns out that none of these can be found in all those demarches. The only thing characteristic of them is the distortion of the real state of affairs at the talks and the unrestrained publicising of the American stand.

The U.S. delegation tried to show considerable flexibility in Geneva, says a statement of the U.S. Department of State. Flexibility is the hallmark of our approach to the talks, says Deputy Press Secretary of the White House Larry Speakes. Our delegation is capable of showing the necessary flexibility at the talks, Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, promised in his statement at the Geneva airport.

But these are mere words with nothing to confirm them. The stand of the USA in the first round of talks had no elements of constructiveness whatsoever. Washington's "flexibility," in the sense most negative for the talks, was manifested in its departure from the January agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks. As to the advertising of the flexibility in the second round, it is absolutely clear already now that it can hardly be expected. Max Kampelman himself admitted that the directives for his delegation remained basically the same, and Larry Speakes declared even more definitely: He said that the stand remains the same, that there will be no alterations. What is all this about then, what "flexibility," what dynamics can there be if everything remains the same, if the U.S. stand remains as unconstructive as before?

According to Max Kampelman, the President reaffirmed the objectives for which the U.S. delegation will be pressing in Geneva: to reach radical reduction of offensive nuclear arms and to create a more stable situation on earth and in space. Apparently, they in Washington believe that, by deploying attack space arms in outer space, this "more stable situation" can be achieved there. It follows from this that the U.S. Administration failed to "recall" by the second round of the talks something on which the Soviet Union and the United States agreed in January -- that is, on working out a decision on the prevention of an arms race in space.

The realities of the present-day strategic situation are such that because of the existence of objective interrelationship between offensive and defensive armaments any attempt at the militarization of the space will lead to a sharp disruption of the strategic balance and to the inevitable build-up and qualitative perfection of offensive nuclear weapon systems, to the arms race in all directions. So in this case the situation will not be stable either in space or on earth.

As to the aim proclaimed by the head of the U.S. delegation -- to achieve radical reduction of offensive nuclear arms, this is nothing more than mere words, words that are not borne up by deeds. As the first round showed, the U.S. side limited itself to the repetition of its proposals made at earlier talks, the proposals not at all aimed at achieving agreement with the USSR, the proposals running counter to the principle of equality and equal security. They in Washington now talk constantly about the intention to speed up the development of attack space arms. Washington does not answer the Soviet Union's proposals for a radical reduction of strategic offensive arms, for a moratorium on the creation of space arms and a freeze of nuclear arms. By its talk about readiness for reductions the U.S. Administration would like to continue to camouflage its military preparations.

For the achievement of real advance at the second round, the United States ought to revise its stand in favour of constructiveness and businesslike approach. If this has not been done in Washington, Max Kampelman's statement upon the arrival in Geneva that it can be hoped that the talks will be stimulated and speeded up during the second round will remain empty words.

U.S. Stand Questioned

LD301016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0933 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Can the U.S. Government be trusted as a serious partner in international talks? This question acquires particular topicality in connection with the start of the second round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

In a joint statement adopted by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz on 8 January this year, it was clearly defined that the aim of these talks should be the prevention of the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. The first round of the talks yielded no results, and the American side is conducting itself in such a way as if no agreement on the topic and aims of the talks had been reached on 8 January, and is evading discussion of the issue of the nonmilitarization of space. Meanwhile, the refusal to discuss this issue and the implementation of the plans Washington nurtures for creating strike space weapons should not only wreck the Geneva talks, but also cancel the very prospect of stopping the arms race.

Representatives of the American leadership do not skimp on statements about their desire to hold talks with the Soviet Union and of their readiness to "display flexibility." In fact, to judge by all appearances, they need talks not for the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement, but only to placate their people with an appearance of dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, experience of the Soviet Union's previous talks with the United States on arms limitation do not give grounds for optimism. The SALT II agreement, which was elaborated and signed after many years of discussion, was not ratified by the U.S. side, and now, when the arms buildup in the United States has reached the ceilings set in this agreement, there is talk in Washington that it should simply be thought to have no substance.

As practice shows, it costs the U.S. leaders nothing to renounce their signatures on international legal documents. So many of these documents have been denounced in the recent past by Washington's unilateral decision! The de facto deviation from the agreement of 8 January is just another link in the same chain.

Burt Speech Viewed

LD292107 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 29 May 85

["The United States' Course Toward Revising Accords" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Speaking on the state of Soviet-American relations in Washington's Council for International Affairs on 28 May, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt expressed dissatisfaction with the consistency and continuity of the USSR's foreign policy.

Announcing that "the Reagan administration has armed itself with a strategy which is not aimed at a prospective rapprochement with the Soviet Union," Burt justified the U.S. policy of confrontation with the socialist countries by once more dragging into the open falsified "facts about the Soviet military and political threat." He claimed that "progress in relations with the USSR, including the domain of arms control, is impossible," unless the Soviet Union accepts a number of U.S. political demands.

In his speech, Burt resorted to the method of "double standards," perfected by U.S. propaganda, stating, for example, that a reduction of land-based Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles through negotiations will allegedly "lead to a more stable military balance," whereas the deployment of American MX ICBM's has the sole aim of "convincing the USSR of the pointlessness of the missile arms race." This did not prevent Burt from announcing the United States' "wish and capability to compete" in the arms race.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state's anti-Soviet speech, which was delivered in a free-and-easy tone, forces one to conclude that at the second round of talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons, beginning on 30 May, the U.S. side intends to continue to hold to its obstructionist course, to its intention of revising the joint USSR-U.S. statement of 8 January 1985 concerning the subject and aims of the Geneva talks.

As emerges from Burt's speech, Washington is now proposing to the Soviet Union... [TASS ellipsis] a "briefing" on the U.S. "star wars" program instead of a solution to the issue of preventing the militarization of space.

The talk by the U.S. assistant secretary of state on the (the United State's) "readiness" for new approaches in the relations with the Soviet Union constitutes a clumsy attempt to mislead world public opinion regarding the real position of Washington at the talks in Geneva. According to U.S. press reports, representatives of the Reagan administration are stating that the United States "will stick to its former positions in Geneva and will not put forward any kind of new proposals at the second round of the talks." Larry Speakes, White House deputy press spokesman, indicated that members of the U.S. delegation in Geneva "have not received any new instructions."

The "flexibility" of the U.S. position in Geneva, which Washington is now going on about, is of a very onesided nature and boils down to the U.S. side's readiness to abandon anything positive achieved during previous meetings and talks.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MBFR SESSION CITED

LD300956 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Vienna May 30 TASS -- The head of the Hungarian delegation, Janos Petran, has made a speech at a regular full-delegation session at the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He showed the validity and fundamental importance of the formula which is being upheld by the delegations of the Warsaw-Treaty countries. The formula envisages a cutback in troops together with their organic armament and combat equipment, a cutback without which it is impossible to achieve an effective downswing in the level of military confrontation in the centre of Europe.

Having criticized in a well-reasoned way the NATO countries' negative stand on this matter, the Hungarian representative emphasized that the West's evasion of cutbacks in armaments runs counter to the very mandate of the Vienna talks and remains one of the serious obstacles on the way to reaching agreement.

SOVIET GENERAL SAYS USSR POSSESSES ASAT SYSTEM

DW300810 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 May 85 p 1

[Pierre Simonitsch report: "USSR Has Antisatellite System"]

[Text] Geneva, 29 May -- The Soviet Union has developed and successfully tested a system for the destruction of enemy satellites. This was stated by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, member of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, in an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in Geneva. This is the first time a high-ranking Moscow representative has confirmed Western reports concerning at least a limited operational Soviet antisatellite system.

According to Chervov, this system consists of land-based missiles. He described as "nonsense" and "fantasies" assertions by the United States that the Soviet Union has "killer satellites" that can be put into orbit and then be maneuvered toward their target. According to the three-star general, the Soviet Union has devised a system along the lines of a former model by the United States, which tested antisatellite missiles in the Pacific in 1962-63, but halted the program in the mid-seventies. "The Americans need only 4-6 months to reactivate this weapons project," Chervov said. "We have conducted more flight tests with antisatellite missiles, but the United States has a technological lead," he added.

According to Chervov, the Soviet Union started building its antisatellite system "in the late seventies." Since 1982 it has voluntarily renounced further testing of these missiles because it supports a ban by treaty of all space weapons. However, if the United States carries out a full test series on missiles launched from the F-15 fighter aircraft as announced, the Soviet Union will also continue its tests. Of vital importance for Moscow's decision would be the planned third test by the United States when a two-stage missile with a self-guided warhead will be fired from an F-15 at a solid target in space.

The Soviet General Staff member disputed U.S. intelligence reports that as early as 1981 the Soviet Union conducted 20 tests with missiles or other flying objects fired at solid objects, namely, obsolete satellites of their Cosmos series. "The targets of our tests were only imaginary points outside the atmosphere," Chervov said. Asked whether the tests of the Soviet antisatellite missiles were successful, the general said: "Right on target."

PRAVDA REPORTS U.S. SPACE WEAPONS TEST PLANS

PM290847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the rubric "For Outer Space Without Weapons": "Time for Tests Set"]

[Text] Washington, 24 May -- The Reagan administration is moving on to the practical testing of the components of its large-scale ABM system by launching them into outer space with the purpose of implementing in the future its dangerous schemes for militarizing space.

According to the Pentagon, tests of an important component of the "star wars" system, namely, equipment for the precise guidance of an earth-based laser beam at targets in near-earth space, will be carried out during the spacecraft Discovery's flight scheduled for mid-June.

NASA director J. Beggs, addressing a society of automotive industry engineers in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, the other day, reported that President Reagan has ordered the Pentagon and NASA to carry out joint research with the aim of creating a second-generation space shuttle. The two departments will simultaneously study the potential for creating a new automated heavy-freight space shuttle. The U.S. military requires such craft to speed up the creation of Reagan's "star wars" system.

The research currently being carried out as part of the program to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements envisages expanding the combat potential of the space weapons being created. The technology being developed under this program will be used not only at a strategic but at a tactical level. Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, director of the program for creating the new ABM system with space-based elements, stated this during an appearance on the Worldnet international television system of official Washington's propaganda mouthpiece, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). Urging academic circles in West European countries to participate in "research forming part of the Reagan program," the general stressed that the scale of research is very large. In the United States alone the Pentagon has already concluded around 800 contracts with various organizations to study different aspects of the program.

New York, 24 May -- The United States intends to circumvent the governments and public of West Europe and harness the West's scientific and technical potential to the implementation of Reagan's dangerous "star wars" program. AP reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, while en route for the United States from West Europe, where he took part in a session of NATO leading organs in Brussels, stated that the European allies' refusal to approve the "star wars" program would hardly slow down its implementation. "I never did consider that we needed governments' answers," the Pentagon chief added here.

U.S. 'SABOTAGING' SALT II WITH MORE TRIDENTS

PM281349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Gan: "Course Toward Sabotage"]

[Text] The U.S. course toward sabotaging the agreements on arms limitation and reduction is acquiring increasingly sinister outlines. The new Trident submarine has just been launched in New London, Connecticut. This is the U.S. Navy's sixth submarine of this class, of the 20 planned by the Pentagon.

Equipped with 24 first-strike strategic missiles, the Tridents will ultimately comprise the basis of the U.S. naval forces. Another five similar submarines are now at the equipment stage. The launching of the present missile-carrying submarine, named the Alabama, again raises very keenly the question of the Reagan administration's attitude toward the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, concluded but, through Washington's fault, not actually ratified. As of now, just one Trident submarine separates the United States from its overt and ostentatious violation. It is well known that the Pentagon is planning to embark this September on performance tests on the latest, the seventh, of these submarines, which will mark the U.S. side's exceeding of the limits agreed under SALT II.

Many U.S. newspapers point out that Washington is now in the grips of a "fierce struggle" between the supporters and opponents of the further observance of this very important and topical accord. According to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, its "supporters in Congress and in the camp of those in favor of arms control warn that this step will remove the only factor guaranteeing stability in the correlation of the two powers' nuclear forces."

However, the perfectly legitimate worries and sensible arguments are being countered by an irrepressible attraction toward ever new dangerous heights in the intensification of militarization and the building up of the arms race. The powerful grouping of top Pentagon officials supported by the U.S. military-industrial complex is making efforts, NEWSWEEK reports, to "take advantage of the moment" to destroy the whole system of accords in the arms limitation field. Here their main "arguments" are the utterly phony allegations, frequently disproved by documentary evidence, that the Soviet Union is not fulfilling its SALT II commitments.

In the atmosphere of artificially orchestrated anti-Soviet hysteria, gross slander is having success in certain U.S. circles that are thus demonstrating their short-sightedness and their inability to distinguish lies from facts. In this connection we cannot fail to be put on guard by the position of the White House, which is constantly reiterating the phony stories of the opponents of the curbing of the arms race.

However it may be, it is absolutely clear that the disruption of the existing agreements would deal a grave blow to the security of the peoples including, of course, the U.S. people. Sanity and responsibility for the destiny of peace urgently dictate not the rejection but the immediate consolidation of measures which could guarantee mankind the sacred right to life.

RECENT NATO MEETINGS IN BRUSSELS VIEWED

PM281407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 85 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by Captain 2d Rank V. Kuzar: "Along the Course of Confrontation"]

[Text] Niccolo Machiavelli, 15th-16th century Florentine philosopher, described people who live off war as "evil" because "they are forced either to strive to ensure that there is no peace or to make such fortunes out of war as to be completely satisfied when peace comes." These words still remain fully topical today.

Really, there is no other description to apply to those figures in Western countries who at this time are trampling the generally accepted norms of morality, threatening the most precious human right, the right to live in peace, following a course of confrontation with maniacal stubbornness, and building up their militarist preparations.

This applies even more so in view of the fact that, in contrast with Machiavelli's time, now they have united within military-industrial complexes for the sake of their criminal goals and have knocked together various aggressive organizations serving the preparation and conduct of wars.

The militarist policy of imperialism and primarily of its strike force, the North Atlantic bloc, has already led to the stockpiling of mountains of deadly weapons.

Common sense and logic indicate that the only correct way is to halt the arms race that is pernicious for mankind, cease the production of mass destruction means, undertake the total liquidation of nuclear weapons everywhere, and prevent the militarization of space. However, the imperialist circles in Western countries are acting contrary to such logic.

This really is so. A series of sessions of leading NATO military-political organs, often described by the press as the "Atlantic marathon," has just ended in Brussels. The NATO Eurogroup at the level of defense ministers from West European countries (excluding France and Iceland, and with Spain enjoying the rights of observer) sat 21 May, with the participation of chiefs of general staff and intelligence service leaders from the bloc member-countries. A session of NATO's Military Planning Committee, at defense minister level, was held 22-23 May.

So what are the general results of the NATO sessions? The "Atlantic marathon" again demonstrated NATO's commitment to the strong-arm approach in world politics, the bloc leadership's striving to intensify the arms race with a view to disrupting the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the Atlanticists' unwillingness to support the efforts by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at disarmament and confidence building.

It must also be noted that the NATO sessions proceeded under unconcealed pressure by the United States, whose interests were represented by Pentagon chief Weinberger, who arrived in Brussels in good time, the very same Weinberger who, as KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written, sees the "Soviet military threat" even in his dreams. It was this threat that the U.S. secretary of defense used, and in a much better way than those of whom Machiavelli wrote, to try to frighten his West German colleagues and force them to unconditionally support the United States' actions in the international arena.

Addressing a press conference on the outcome of the NATO Military Planning Committee session, Weinberger declared that a debate on the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" almost turned out to be the central subject of the session. What is more, commentaries by the Western press make it possible to assume that the "Atlantic marathon" was meant to pave NATO's way toward "star wars." Meanwhile, not a single official NATO document published on the results of the Atlanticists' sessions contains even a mention of U.S. plans to militarize space. Even FRG Defense Minister Woerner declared that this question was not discussed at the NATO Military Planning Committee session.

The question is, who is to be believed? Why do NATO documents fail to state the bloc countries' stance on official Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative"? The development and deployment of a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based elements give rise to serious fears and anxiety among the United States' NATO partners. In particular, the statement by U.S. Defense Department spokesman Gardner to the effect that "the growing number of ABM space systems would force the enemy to build up the offensive weapons arsenals" was greeted without any special enthusiasm.

This actually is a kind of admission of the fact that was pointed out by the Soviet Union a long time ago: The implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program will inevitably result in a new round of the arms race, and it will simultaneously lead to a growth of the direct nuclear threat against West European countries.

It is this dual approach to the "star wars" plans that is forcing the Atlanticists to delay the final decision. Hitherto, Bonn alone has spoken officially in favor of participating in the space militarization programs. A special commission has been set up in the FRG, which will visit the United States so as to determine on site the way in which the giant military concerns of the Ruhr and Bavaria could join in the preparations for "star wars."

"The Germans are standing to 'attention' before the Americans, but could this not cost us rather too much?" the magazine DER SPIEGEL asked. This is not an empty question. Facts show that the United States does not intend to rest content "merely" with Bonn's involvement in the "star wars" program, but as a matter of fact expects its uncomplaining submission.

The pursuit of military superiority underlies all the fundamental decisions made at the NATO sessions. Obviously in order to please the United States, the majority of NATO's Eurogroup members (except Denmark, Greece, and Spain) and the Military Planning Committee members spoke in favor of continuing the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent. The West German newspaper DIE WELT wrote in this connection: "NATO is stubbornly pursuing the course which was initiated by its 'two-track decision.' The bloc's nuclear potential has increased."

In other words, the potential of first-strike weapons like the Pershing II's and the cruise missiles deployed in the FRG, Britain, Italy, and now in Belgium, is being built up. Furthermore, the total quantity of these deadly weapons will significantly exceed the previously announced official figure of 572 missiles. According to the Western press, each launch installation will have two or more spare missiles while, according to reports in the magazine STERN, it is planned to deploy 258 Pershing II's in the U.S. base in Weilerdach in the FRG alone.

The session of the NATO Military Planning Committee also voted for a buildup of the arsenals of "classic" weapons. It approved the so-called "1985 ministers' directive" which provides political guidelines in the military planning sphere. The directive aims the bloc countries toward developing the latest types of conventional weapons in 1987-1992, and primarily those which come close to tactical nuclear means in terms of their casualty-producing factors.

It is well known that the Atlanticists need exactly such weapons and combat equipment in order to implement the well-known "Rogers Plan" which, in NATO terminology, has been styled the "FOFA" [follow-on force attack] concept -- "delivering a strike against second echelon forces." It must be emphasized that the United States is particularly interested in the speediest introduction of this aggressive concept in the practical work of the bloc countries' armed forces.

The White House, the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, is calculating "on using greater efforts by West European countries themselves to 'compensate for' the absence from Europe at the critical period of those units of U.S. troops which, according to Washington's new plan, are now intended for use not in Europe but in Southeast Asia." Essentially, this means an expansion of NATO's action zone beyond previously established geographical boundaries, and this, in particular, has been confirmed in the final communique of the session of the Military Planning Committee.

As regards the efforts by the bloc's West European countries, the NATO Eurogroup communique notes that "they account for 90 percent of ground forces, 80 percent of the air force, and 70 percent of warships" out of the total quantity of "alliance members' standing forces deployed in Europe." Judging by the armament programs' provisions, the NATO countries will increase their military budgets annually not by 3 percent but by much more.

The NATO Military Planning Committee session also discussed questions pertaining to the expansion of chemical weapons productions. This is no accident. The point is that the U.S. militarist circles have launched a campaign to build up and modernize these barbaric weapons. Naturally, this campaign could not have failed to have an effect on the entire bloc. NATO's Secretary General Lord Carrington acted as a lobbyist for chemical weapons, and made no secret of that at the press conference.

U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, has been threatening the West Europeans for a long time now with the allegedly existing threat of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. His following statement is well known: "If I were the commander of Warsaw Pact forces and an offensive was being planned against NATO in, let us say, the central region, then I would order the commanders of each of my divisions to launch one chemical shell against each of the NATO divisions..., and then I would periodically fire one more shell." In Rogers' words, the NATO forces would soon be rendered incapable of combat and "could easily be taken with bare hands."

It was either such inflammatory statements by the commander in chief, or an unwillingness to go against their transatlantic stage manager, that led to the fact that the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee instructed its working organs to study the question of supplying the bloc countries' armed forces more extensively with chemical weapons. This decision is evidence of the Atlanticists' negative approach toward the Genevra talks, whose objective is to elaborate a convention on the total prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles.

Sessions of the North Atlantic Assembly and the Western European Union [WEU] were held in parallel with the NATO sessions. Discussion at those sessions also centered on building up military potential, the prospects of joint production of arms, and others of the West's militarist programs. The question of stepping up the WEU's activity and intensifying its cooperation with NATO was once again eulogized.

At the same time, it has to be noted that these forums did not produce such obvious unity as the Brussels sessions. Voices were heard there calling for prudence by ruling circles in West European countries, and criticism was leveled against the Washington administration's militarist policy and primarily its plans for the militarization of space.

Although the Assembly's decisions are not mandatory for the member-countries, the reports presented there and the recommendations adopted will be submitted for examination by leading NATO and WEU organs. In particular, a session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers from the bloc's member-countries will be held in Lisbon as early as 7 June, and it will be the finish of the "Atlantic marathon."

The extension of the term of the Warsaw Pact, which serves as an insuperable barrier for those who would like to resolve by force the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism was a natural and adequate reaction by the fraternal socialist countries to the course, dangerous for the cause of peace, which is followed by the United States and the other NATO countries in international affairs.

MATVEYEV COMMENTS ON NATO EXAMINING ROGERS PLAN

PM290825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "NATO: What Are They Planning?"]

[Text] For at least 2 years the U.S. representatives in the leading NATO bodies have been plugging a modified doctrine of offensive strategy known as the "Rogers plan." The present supreme allied commander in Europe, General Rogers, was directly connected with its formulation, but it originates in the Airland Battle-2000 concept which had been elaborated by the Pentagon and was supposed to serve as a guide for the global deployment and utilization of U.S. Armed Forces in the eighties, nineties, and beyond.

The program envisages the combined use of U.S. conventional, nuclear, and chemical armaments in arenas of potential hostilities. It allows for the possibility of the United States delivering so-called "preemptive strikes," that is, first attacks intended to disarm. The regions where it intends to employ this strategy were not specified and it is clear why. In a report published in his name late last year Bernard Rogers pointed out that this strategy "portrays how the U.S. Armed Forces will wage hostilities, meeting U.S. GLOBAL [capitalized word published in boldface in original] military commitments." Europe is not the least of these "commitments." The "Rogers plan" is a kind of offshoot of Airland Battle, adapted for use by NATO staffs.

The aggressive spearhead of the program is such an obvious and crude protuberance that it met with opposition from the outset even among military circles in West European countries with NATO links. It was nearly 18 months before the NATO Military Planning Committee actually examined the "Rogers plan" in November 1984. On 9 November the plan's general guidelines were approved by the committee, although opposition to it among government circles in a number of countries that are bloc partners of the United States had not diminished. Its implementation will involve massive new expenditures of funds and resources. The emphasis in the "Rogers plan" on the strategy of "deep strikes" against the Warsaw Pact countries is based on the use of the most sophisticated, up-to-date military equipment.

In an effort to make the plan that bears his name appear less odious, General Rogers gave assurances in the aforementioned report that it differs substantially from the Pentagon's Airland Battle program: "We make," Rogers said, "a clear distinction (in the plan) between conventional armaments and weapons of mass destruction," "we will not resort to a preemptive strike"...

Well, I say, what a mercy for Europe! On the other continents the Pentagon wants to plan to use mass destruction weapons and chemical weapons, but it is making Europe an exception? Why then is the U.S. military keeping such a quantity of nuclear weapons in Western Europe? Why is Washington so obstinately against making an unconditional pledge not to be the first, following the USSR's example, to use nuclear weapons?

No, Mr Rogers, your assurances that with regard to Europe the Airland Battle program will appear purely defensive sound unconvincing!

The NATO Military Planning Committee session just held in Brussels gave further consideration to the "Rogers plan" and confirmed even more clearly than the previous session the full extent of its aggressive purpose. "Nuclear weapons play an important part in the attainment of our goal," the session's final communique says.

The "Rogers plan" is not mentioned by name, but it is what virtually the entire content of the document boils down to. "The Americans are seeking to put it into practice as soon as possible," the West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote with reference to the discussion of the plan in Brussels. It pointed out that none of the goals set by the United States (in the plan -- V. Matveyev) is acceptable to the Europeans.

It is clear even from this NATO Military Planning Committee document, toned down for public consumption, what dangerous ground West European countries' military officials are on when they give in to pressure from the other side of the Atlantic, the purpose of which is to ensure further headway for the "Rogers plan."

First, there is the deployment in Western Europe of the new U.S. nuclear missiles which are regarded in the Pentagon, despite official denials, as first-strike weapons.

There is no mention in the Brussels communique of the USSR's new unilateral, peace-loving initiative: the establishment on 7 April of a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and other countermeasures in Europe. Instead, they are again saying that the deployment of medium-range missiles within the framework of NATO must continue.

Having said that, the authors of the communique genuflect in the direction of the Geneva talks! They talk about "welcoming the opportunities presented by the talks in Geneva." Is it possible to wish the Geneva talks success and undermine their very foundation?

Second, when they discussed the details of the "Rogers plan," the West European countries' ministers must have known what a risky game the United States is playing as it prepares to use its armed forces and mass destruction weapons in various parts of the world. It is in the interests of these countries and of the cause of world peace to rebuff these plans posing the threat of the gravest consequences for mankind.

Yet, the communique, albeit in rather vague terms, talks of the U.S. NATO partners' support for the military preparations the United States is carrying out in the sphere of the "Rapid Deployment Force." It is made clear that in certain circumstances NATO may extend its sphere of action to new and unspecified geographical regions.

It should be said that it is this kind of NATO "association" with U.S. global strategy that is the purpose of the Pentagon's Airland Battle program which gave rise to the "Rogers plan."

The propaganda orchestration of the Brussels conference should also be mentioned. It occasioned the appearance of another exaggerated specimen in the spirit of the endless Western fabrications about the "Soviet threat." I refer to the leaking to the Western press of the claims contained in the "secret report" discussed in Brussels by the NATO ministers that "Soviet conventional armed forces will be in a position, with the prospect of success, to launch a full-scale surprise attack on NATO in 15 years' time..." So here we have the "Soviet threat" myth extrapolated into the future! A leak which is 100 percent in accordance with what the Airland Battle strategists want from their partners!

They would like to pretend that the Soviet peace initiatives do not exist. They would like to get on with their militarist preparations unhampered. Broad public strata in the West and realistically minded governments will certainly draw conclusions from what the Brussels NATO Military Planning Committee session revealed. It is not planning for peace and security. It is the planning of international tension and dangerous political and other confrontations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON PACT EXTENSION

PM291023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has unanimously ratified the protocol signed in Warsaw 26 April 1985 on the extension of the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This document is of major political significance. It reaffirms once again that strengthening the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-states and the fraternal socialist countries is and will continue to be a priority objective of Soviet foreign policy.

The protocol extending the term of the Warsaw Pact by 20 years with a subsequent extension by a further 10 years was signed at the meeting of the member-countries' top representatives in the Polish capital at the end of April. Their unanimous decision to extend the term of the treaty was a striking demonstration of the allied states' will and resolve to strengthen their unity and cohesion, jointly to defend the positions of socialism in the world arena, and to strive for a reliable peace in Europe and throughout the world. This decision was the result of a comprehensive consideration of the fraternal countries' fundamental interests and of a careful analysis of the current complex international situation which revealed the vital necessity of preserving and strengthening the defensive military and political alliance of the socialist states.

The Warsaw Pact has been extended in the very form in which it was originally concluded. This reflects the continuity of the objectives of the peace-loving policy of its participants and their conviction of the pact's high effectiveness. Its extension for the term specified in the protocol ensures the stability and durability of the socialist states' alliance and creates the requisite long-term preconditions for the development of their all-around cooperation. The extension of the Warsaw Pact's term serves the fundamental vital interests of each of its fraternal member-countries and the collective needs of the entire socialist community. This step is in keeping with the aspirations of all who cherish the interests of peace.

For 3 decades now, the Warsaw Pact has enabled the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries to pursue their peaceful, creative labor. The inviolability of their borders is reliably guaranteed. The path of latter-day would-be undoers of socialism and pretenders to world domination has been firmly barred. At the same time, the socialist states' major initiatives aimed at a consolidation of peace in Europe and a relaxation of international tension are associated with the Warsaw Pact.

Discharging its mission with honor, the Warsaw Pact serves as an insurmountable obstacle to those who would like to resolve the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism by means of force. A tremendous, fundamental gain of the Warsaw Pact is its attainment of military-strategic parity with the NATO bloc. Regarding socialism as the main obstacle in its path toward world domination, imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, is gambling on the disruption of the current correlation of forces in the world. To this end, it is starting a new spiral of the arms race, mounting acts of direct aggression, resorting to economic boycott, and waging psychological warfare. The fraternal countries' decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact -- as was pointed out at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session devoted to the ratification of the protocol signed in Warsaw -- is a natural and appropriate reaction to the course steered in international affairs by the United States and the NATO bloc member-states following, in its wake, a course which endangers the fate of peace.

In keeping with the degree of the threat of war issuing from the NATO bloc, Warsaw Pact member-states intend to continue to take the steps necessary to maintain their collective defense capability at the appropriate level. They are not seeking to gain military superiority over anybody, but will not allow anybody to gain military superiority over them.

The Warsaw Pact member-states' communist and workers parties are paying unremitting attention to developing and improving the fraternal countries' military cooperation and strengthening the comradeship-in-arms of the servicemen of the allied armies. Collaboration in the sphere of defense is increasingly fully encompassing various aspects of the development of the Joint Armed Forces and enhancing their combat capability. The Warsaw Pact's military organs -- the Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command, the Military Council and Staff of the Joint Armed Forces -- are operating efficiently. They do a great deal of work in the practical coordination of the allied countries' defense measures. Their activity, like the activity of all the pact's other organs, takes place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship. This was reaffirmed by the latest session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces which has just ended in Budapest. On the basis of the current international situation, the Military Council examined certain questions of the Joint Command's practical activity in further improving the combat might of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Warsaw Pact member-states' Joint Armed Forces represent a mighty defensive organisation in a state of high combat readiness providing a reliable defense for the fraternal countries. The fraternal armies' servicemen are well aware of their responsibility for the defense of security and creative labor. They are constantly improving their military skills. Thus at present, joint exercises of the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army are being held on Czechoslovak territory. In the course of the exercises, Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen are demonstrating their improved field and air training, skilled handling of weapons and combat hardware, and profound understanding of the complexity of the current international situation.

The working people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries received with great satisfaction the news about the extension of the term of the Warsaw Pact, the alliance in the name of peace. Together with the entire people, servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces endorse and support the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to ratify the protocol signed by the top party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. They regard this document as a new expression of concern for the further strengthening of the socialist community's unity and cohesion, for peace and the security of all peoples.

PACT ARMY YOUTH LEADERS HOLD SEMINAR IN WARSAW

PM291007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "In a Single Formation"]

[Text] A seminar of leaders of youth organizations of the Warsaw Pact states, devoted to the problems of the patriotic and international education of young defenders of the socialist community, has been held in Warsaw. Taking part in it were: Major D. Arnaudov for the Bulgarian People's Army, Lieutenant Colonel (K. Orgolas) for the Hungarian People's Army; Lieutenant Colonel M. Marko for the GDR National People's Army; Captain Z. Czereszko for the Polish Army; Captain (K. Ketranu) for the Romanian Army; Colonel N. Koshelev for the Soviet Army and Navy; and Lieutenant Colonel (I). Husak for the Czechoslovak People's Army. The seminar participants met with servicemen of the Polish Army.

A discussion was held between leaders of the fraternal armies' youth organizations and senior workers of the PZPR Central Committee. The seminar participants were received by General J. Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate and Polish deputy minister of national defense.

BTA REPORTS ON CEMA NUCLEAR POWER SESSION

AU221959 Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Mr. Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and chairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Stations Outfitting of the CMEA member-countries, assessed the decisions of the 12th session of the commission, which ended here today, as especially important for the further broadening of the multilateral cooperation in the field of nuclear power generation and the related machinebuilding.

The session was also attended by a delegation from Yugoslavia. The session examined a number of issues related to the 1979 Agreement for Specialization and Cooperation in Production and for Mutual Supply of Equipment for Nuclear Power Stations.

The fulfillment of the program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear stations for hot water supply by the year 2000, co-ordinated with the decisions adopted at the Moscow economic summit of the CMEA member-countries, was examined at the session.

Other matters connected with the cooperation in the field of nuclear power generation and machine building for the needs of the former were also viewed.

The heads of the delegations visited the "Kozloduy" nuclear power station.

CEMA SESSION ON CIVIL AVIATION HELD 20-23 MAY

AU232026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Civil Aviation was held in Sofia 20-23 May 1985.

During the session, opinions and experience were exchanged on the main issues of multilateral cooperation in this field. A protocol signed today confirms the adoption of a plan of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1986-90 period. It deals with questions of perfecting civil aviation operations, as well as with flights safety and with norms for standardizing and uniformizing technical services to aircraft.

ALIYEV OPENS INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CARE EXHIBIT

LD271928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- A ceremonial meeting took place today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions devoted to the international exhibition "Health Care-'85."

G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, warmly greeted the participants and guests at the exhibition. Soviet people, he said, are proud of the fact that this international exhibit of contemporary achievements in the most humane sphere of human activity, in the sphere of preserving life and health, is taking place precisely in the capital of the first socialist state in the world. We are pleased with the attention and interest manifested by state, business, and scientific circles from foreign countries to the third Moscow "Health Care-85" international exhibition.

The significance of international scientific, technological, and commercial cooperation in contemporary conditions, the speaker stressed, is difficult to overestimate. It makes it possible not only to successfully resolve professional tasks, enrich ourselves with each others' experience, and accelerate progress in all spheres of knowledge and human activity, but it also contributes to mutual understanding and trust between states, irrespective of their social systems, and to strengthening friendship between peoples. This is particularly necessary in our alarming time when, through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces, enormous resources are being spent on a meaningless arms race which is leading humanity toward a real danger of nuclear catastrophe. It is the duty of every person of common sense, and first and foremost of doctors, the repsentatives of the most humane profession, and of all who adhere to the noble cause of preserving the lives and the health of people to avert it.

Concern for the further improvement of the national health service has been and remains one of the main directions of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. At the present time major socioeconomic measures directed toward increasing the well-being of the Soviet people and improving national health care are being implemented in our country. A mighty material and technical base has been created in the USSR for protecting and strengthening the health of the working people. Today provision of doctors and hospital beds for the population in the Soviet Union is greater than in the most developed capitalist countries. The major socioeconomic transformations being implemented in the country and the implementation of widespread medical prophylactic measures ensure the high level of health of the population.

Permit me to express confidence, G.A. Aliyev said in conclusion, that the exhibition "Health Care-'85" opening in Moscow will serve the common good of all who take part in it and the cause of advancement of medical science and technology as a whole. Medicine, perhaps, is by nature common to all mankind unlike any other sphere of knowledge or practical activity. Its worldwide potential, which is continually enriched by the creative research of scientists, doctors, and specialists in the medical industry from various countries, should serve all peoples and the cause of progress throughout the planet.

CONFERENCE ON PEACE AT SEA OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD271741 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- "Our meeting symbolises the striving of the peopies to peaceful uses and studies of world ocean", said Anatoliy Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Association of the Law of the Sea. He spoke today at the opening in Moscow of the 14th international conference "Pacem in Maribus" which is held by the association jointly with the International Ocean Institute which has its headquarters in Malta.

Taking part in the conference are leading officials of the United Nations Secretariat, representatives of many international organizations, scientists of more than 40 countries.

"The problems of world ocean must be decided only by peaceful way and on a basis of multilateral cooperation, and not by unilateral or other separate and at times arbitrary actions", Professor Kolodkin stressed. "The striving to ensure peace on seas and oceans, to create the atmosphere of genuine security and fruitful contacts of all states are fully in keeping with the spirit and principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems".

The theme of the present conference is "Sea Transport and International Shipping: Legal and Economic Problems". Its participants will discuss, first of all, the tendencies of the development of commercial shipping and its place in the world economy, questions of ensuring the security of navigation and life-saving on high seas, problems of the regulation of sea transportation, technical, economic and legal aspects of the use of space for shipping. Special attention will be paid to such an acute and vital subject as the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

It is remarkable that the 14th conference "Pacem in Maribus" is held in the year when the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organization is observed. It is due to the United Nations initiative and efforts that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted in 1982. It was signed by more than 150 states, the Soviet scientist noted. In this connection Professor Kolodkin expressed the hope that "an open and constructive exchange of opinions at the conference will be promoting a consistent implementation of the generally recognised principles and norms contained in the convention, will be helping to bring it into effect".

Council of Ministers Message

PM291429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the 14th international "Pacem in Maribus" conference

We cordially greet the participants and guests of the 14th international "Pacem in Maribus" conference organized by the Soviet Law of the Sea Association and the International Ocean Institute with the assistance of the UN environmental program!

The problems of studying and using the world ocean and using its resources has now become one of the global problems affecting the interests of all mankind. Thanks to scientific-technical progress, maritime scientific research, fishing, and the prospecting and development of the resources of the continental shelf and the deep-water regions of the sea and ocean bed are being widely developed.

Another very important form of the states' activity in the world ocean is international shipping, which is directly linked with the development of maritime transport. Maritime transport now ensures over two-thirds of world trade exchange and is a very important sphere of international economic cooperation. An increasingly large number of young states seeking to develop their own national fleets are being involved in this sphere.

The successful operation of maritime transport depends largely on the progressiveness and stability of the legal procedure in operation on the seas and oceans. The observance by all states of the principles and norms of modern international law enshrined in an all-embracing treaty -- the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea signed by over 150 countries -- would accord with the interests of the international community. The convention is an important instrument of international law for ensuring mutually advantageous cooperation between states in all spheres of the development of the world ocean and the protection and conservation of the marine environment.

It is notable that the 14th "Pacem in Maribus" conference has been convened in the year of the United Nations and in the period of preparation for International Peace Year. The Soviet Union has always struggled and will continue to struggle persistently to ensure that the just democratic principles on whose basis the United Nations was created 40 years ago in the atmosphere of the great victory over fascism are firmly asserted in the practice of international relations.

The safeguarding of peace and security on the seas and oceans is of great importance for strengthening peace on earth. In this connection, an important part is played by the treaty banning the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof. The Soviet Union has frequently suggested reducing naval armaments, limiting naval activity with a view to safeguarding the security of international maritime communications, and reaching agreement on confidence-building measures in various parts of the world ocean. In turn, for the all-around and fruitful use of the seas and oceans in the interests of all peoples, it is essential to strengthen world peace and to consistently implement the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems.

We wish the participants in the 14th international "Pacem in Maribus" conference successful work, whose results will serve as a marked contribution to the consolidation of peace and the expansion of cooperation among the peoples!

The USSR Council of Ministers

PUGWASH MOVEMENT MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD282207 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Geneva May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting:

The continuing arms race and the threat of its expansion into outer space threaten the entire peace and security today, says a statement of the executive committee of the Pugwash movement on the results of the working meeting of scientists and experts on military affairs from 18 countries. The meeting ended its deliberations here. The delegates said that in the existing circumstances it is essential to preserve and consolidate the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense (ABM Treaty), to supplement it with a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapon systems and their subsequent prohibition, to abide by and support the SALT 2 treaty as a foundation for future substantial reduction of nuclear arms.

Problems of nuclear arms reduction should be resolved in combination with the prohibition of space weapons. Talks on complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests should be resumed with the aim of their successful completion.

Addressing a news conference here, delegates from the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain stressed the unanimous negative appraisal the meeting had given to the U.S. program of preparations for "star wars."

Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, head of a department of the General Staff of Soviet Armed Forces, said that such a program was incompatible with the ABM Treaty and that it was the antipode of that important Soviet-U.S. document which played an extremely important role in the system of interstate relations and arms control talks.

Realization of U.S. plans for the development of attack space weapons and a large scale ABM defense with space-based elements would upset the strategic balance and stability and have unpredictable and dangerous consequences for the whole of mankind. The Soviet Union is not pursuing these aims and it strictly abides by and observes the provisions of the ABM Treaty.

Contrary to what President Reagan maintains, said G. Holdren, a University of California professor, the U.S. space weapons program cannot ensure protection of cities and the population from a nuclear attack. A majority of U.S. researchers specializing in that field share that point of view. But the realization of that program can promote a situation whereby outer space would be turned into an arena of nuclear military competition.

Dorothy Hodgkin (Great Britain), president of the Pugwash movement, said that President Reagan's assertion that the development of space weapons would allegedly deliver mankind from nuclear arms was completely unrealistic.

Members of the Pugwash movement stressed the need of active cooperation of all peace forces with a view to preventing a nuclear holocaust the threat of which would grow dramatically with the projection of the arms race to outer space.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

LD291354 Moscos TASS in English 1213 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Mexico City May 29 TASS -- The conventional arms race undermines international security and hampers the development of relations between all countries of the world, said S.G. Mellbin (Denmark) at an interparliamentary symposium on disarmament in the sphere of conventional armaments, which is under way here. War conflicts with the use of conventional weapons have carried away millions of lives in the past decades, inflicted great destructions and threaten to grow into a nuclear catatastrophe. The conventional arms race, said deputy U.N. Secretary-General on questions of disarmament Jan Martensson, swallows the lion's share of military expenditures, is a heavy burden on the shoulders of peoples of both developed and developing countries, it squanders huge resources which are needed for peaceful purposes.

General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union Pio-Carlo Terenzio pointed to the parliamentarians' important role in curbing the conventional arms race and gradual reducing their stocks. May this symposium, he said, lay the beginning to the process of negotiations aimed at stopping the arms race and turning it back.

Advancement to limitation of conventional armaments and to real disarmament in the given sphere is practically feasible on the basis of the principle of equality and undiminished security, said the Soviet representative Oleg Bykov.

Limitation and reduction of armaments both nuclear and conventional, he said, is possible provided general equilibrium of the armed forces both with respect to strategic nuclear armaments and conventional armaments of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. All that disrupts equilibrium, particularly preparations of the U.S. Administration for "star wars", undermines possibilities of attaining an agreement on reduction of armaments, including conventional.

The Soviet representative drew the parliamentarians' attention to the USSR's initiatives in the sphere of disarmament that were set forth at the negotiations in Vienna, Stockholm and other forums. The Soviet Union, he stressed, favours mutual reduction of troops, mutual renunciation of the use of both conventional and nuclear force, it favours turning whole regions of our planet into peace zones.

BRIEFS

UN WOOD AGREEMENT -- Moscow May 28 TASS -- The instrument of accession by the Government of the USSR to the International Agreement of Tropical Wood of 1983 had been deposited with the U.N. secretary-general. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 28 May 85 LD]

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON ON 4-DAY VISIT

LD291355 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Washington May 29 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived in the U.S. capital for a four-day visit. He will meet with U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger and other officials.

It is expected that Jordanian-U.S. talks will center on the situation in the Middle East which remains extremely strained as a result of underhanded scheming of the United States and Israel, its "strategic ally" in the region. The U.S. press underlines the divergence of opinion of the sides on key problems of Mid-Eastern settlement.

Talks With Reagan

LD300816 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Washington May 30 TASS -- Talks have been held in the White House between President Ronald Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan who is currently in the United States on a working visit. The talks were marked by serious differences over the question of ways and methods to achieve a settlement in the Middle East.

In a statement after the talks, the king of Jordan again called for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides involved in the conflict of the region. He emphasized the need fully to take into consideration the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination.

As is clear from pronouncements by President Reagan and a high-ranking spokesman of the Department of State, Washington continues to count on compelling Arab countries to conclude separate agreements with Israel after the pattern of the Camp David deal, agreements which have nothing in common with the interests of a truly just settlement in the Middle East.

F-16 SALES TO THAILAND STRENGTHEN MILITARY LINKS

LD261508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] A UPI correspondent reports from Washington that an agreement on the sale of 12 F-16 aircraft by the United States to Thailand will be finalized during the next few days. International affairs journalist Igor Lebedev notes that high-ranking emissaries of the Pentagon have recently become constant visitors to Thailand and that they have not been going there "empty-handed." Observers point out that the higher ranks on the banks of the Potomac are particularly sympathetic towards Thailand, singling that country out from the other ASEAN countries. Washington sees Thailand, and not without justification, as a faithful champion of its extensive interests in that region. The U.S. military department would not mind firmly harnessing that country to its chariot.

Military links wtih Thailand include a program of large-scale joint maneuvers on land and sea, arms standardization, the planning of operations for so-called extraordinary circumstances, and, of course, the accelerated militarization of Bangkok. The forthcoming sale of F-16 aircraft is merely the latest dangerous step in this militarization. In the present fiscal year alone, military aid to Thailand amounted to around $110 million. The country's seaports are reguarly visited by American transport ships delivering large batches of combat equipment and military hardware.

As UPI stresses, the sale of F-16 fighters to Thailand will be the first time that these aircraft have been exported to a Southeast Asian country -- the first, but, to judge by appearances, far from the last. Singapore has announced its great interest in acquiring the export model of the F-16, and it is quite possible that Washington will receive requests from other candidates. In this way, the United States is directly inciting countries in the region to escalate the arms race at the expense of the fulfillment of economic development plans.

A policy of militarization could bring considerable misfortune to the people of Thailand. A number of the country's politicians and economists have stated that the purchase of the aircraft, which cost at least $360 million, will seriously deplete the state coffers and complicate the problem of repaying foreign debts, which amount to over $12 billion.

VOROTNIKOV LEAVES OTTAWA FOR ALBERTA VISIT

LD291514 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Ottawa May 29 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, today flew out of Ottawa to Alberta Province on a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of that Canadian province.

He will meet with Prime Minister Edgar Peter Lougheed of Alberta and members of the province's government and visit research centers concerned with agricultural production, livestock and grain-growing farms, facilities processing, packing and storing farm produce and several enterprises in the oil industry.

Visits Calgary, Lethbridge

LD300625 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Calgary May 30 TASS -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, arrived in the Alberta Province for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the Canadian province. At Calgary's International Airport the guest was met by Horst Schmid, Alberta minister of foreign trade, and Leroy Fjordbotten, minister of agriculture.

A statement for the press issued by the premier of Alberta on the occasion of the visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation emphasizes that the visit to the province by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev two years ago and the present arrival of Vitaliy Vorotnikov are of great importance to the province which maintains wide trade contacts with the Soviet Union.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov then left by air for the town of Lethbridge which is located in Alberta's south in the semi-arid lowland part of the province. The town and the adjacent area constitute a large agri-industrial complex for the production and processing of grain, beef and sugar beet. Irrigation is widely used there. This makes it possible to grow potatoes, alfalfa, peas and corn on those lands.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov and his party visited a local agricultural research station which works out ways to combat erosion, minimum and zero tillage of soil, develops new varieties of crops, and elaborates methods of selection and pedigree work in beef husbandry.

NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN RED CROSS TALKS MAKE PROGRESS

LD291532 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 TASS -- A regular round of talks between delegations of the Red Cross societies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea on a number of humanitarian problems has come to a close here, the CHOSON CHUNGANG TONGSINSA news agency reports.

This round of talks has become a step forward in the solution of the problems discussed and has prompted better understanding of the stands of both sides and the creation of the basis for the unification of the country, Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said at the final session. It is in this respect that the desired success was achieved, he underlined. It is planned to hold the next round of talks on August 27, this year, in Pyongyang.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS FACE TRIAL IN PROTESTS

LD291613 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 29 TASS - South Korean authorities are moving to make short work of the students who seized the office of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) in Seoul and held it for three days in an anti-American protest. According to reports reaching here, 25 of them will face trial on charges of "subversive activities", which carry imprisonment for up to seven years. More than 40 protesters were thrown in an underground police jail in the South Korean capital, where they are being subjected to intensive interrogations.

The students staged the protest to demand that Washington cut off support to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship and admit American complicity in the South Korean regime's bloody suppression of a popular uprising in the city of Kwangju five years ago. It is with the sanction of the American military command that Army units were sent there and drowned the uprising in blood, killing more than 3,000 civilians.

The South Korean police were ordered to locate and arrest the leaders of the National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students, who are staying underground, as soon as possible. They are to be tried together with those involved in the protest action at the USIA office. Tension is continuing unabated in the country, and police in the cities are being kept on high alert.

U.S. Complicity Denounced

SK300340 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 May 85

[Unattributed Commentary: "One Page in History"]

[Text] May in South Korea began with another violent student demonstration. Thousands of university students took to the streets of Seoul and other South Korean cities, calling for the people's freedom, opposing the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan regime supported by Washington, and calling for the strengthening of the struggle to remove the U.S. forces, which in essence are occupying the southern half of Korea. What is happening in South Korea is very similar to the start of the May upheaval 5 years ago. Kwangju was the center of that upheaval.

Some 200,000 Kwangju residents who participated in the uprising on 17 May 1980 took control of their city. The statement of the leader of the current uprising reads:

South Korea's sovereignty must be handed over to democratic forces. How can the U.S. leaders tolerate such a situation? The Seoul clique, which acted with Washington's consent, submerged the Kwangju popular uprising in a sea of blood. It heavily bombarded the city, brought in tanks, and helicoptered in airborne troops, who began butchering the population in earnest. General Chon Tu-hwan directed that suppression and soon became South Korea's president. Washington placed him in that position for his contribution to the stubborn defense of so-called democracy. This is because (?Butchers) and hangmen of this sort are the U.S. Administration's best friends.

South Korea is a dire necessity for the U.S. Administration. The U.S. Defense Department or the Pentagon, which has formed a network of military bases and deployed a large number of modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, throughout South Korea, has turned it into a bridgehead for acts of aggression against other Asian countries. Because of this, the headquarters of the U.S. forces in South Korea directly participated in the maintenance of stability and order during the Kwangju upheaval 5 hears ago. That city's residents called on the U.S. ambassador in Seoul to prevent the bloodshed only 2 hours before the punitive forces entered Kwangju. However, he blatantly ignored their call.

The South Korean people did not forget the Kwangju tragedy. Concerned about the current situation in their country, university students in Seoul occupied the USIA building, where they voiced their protests for 3 days there despite the police. They left a letter to President Reagan as they were leaving in an orderly manner. According to a KYODO news agency's report, the letter called on the White House to admit that it gave instructions to bloodily suppress the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980.

JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF'S PRC TRIP VIEWED

PM291057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by A. Golts: "On the Subject of a Visit"]

[Text] The Japanese press continues to animatedly comment on the course and results of the recent visit to China by H. Natsume, deputy chief of the Japan Defense Agency. The newspapers draw attention to the uncommonly warm reception accorded the representative of the Japan Defense Agency in Beijing. ASAHI, for instance, sees this as a manifestation of Beijing's "active approach" to the expansion of military ties between the two countries. To support this, the newspaper quotes Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as saying that "the development of friendship between the armed forces of Japan and the PRC will contribute to the stabilization of the situation not just in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, but throughout the world." At the same time, ASAHI points out, Beijing is seeking to expand military ties with Japan in hopes of gaining practical benefits from it.

ASAHI puts China's desire to expand contacts with Japan in the military sphere on a par with Beijing's active efforts to seek military cooperation with Washington.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the Chinese leadership is beginning to show a "positive approach" to the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty," declaring that "it is natural for every country to possess a defense potential."

At the talks during H. Natsume's visit, the Chinese side did not express any concern at the U.S. military presence in Asia or the buildup of Japan's military potential.

At the same time, in the newspaper's view, Japan "should display restraint in the development of military contacts with China. "According to ASAHI, the contacts between the military agencies of Japan and China should be limited to exchanges of views and information and reciprocal visits of military units. The newspaper emphasizes that should these contacts grow into more, for instance, plans for holding joint military exercises, this could have a negative effect on stability in Asia.

JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

LD292354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 May 85

[From "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Soboiev; political observer Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] It is reported from Tokyo that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone spoke again for the speedy buildup of the country's military potential, particularly its navy and air force. Meanwhile, Japan already occupies fourth place among U.S. allies in terms of warship tonnage. In terms of the number of combat aircraft, it occupies sixth place. The Japanese military preparations, which contradict the country's Constitution and make the situation in the Far East more complicated, are discussed by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov.

While Nakasone was addressing the Japanese armed forces commanders, participants in the Japanese-U.S. talks dealing with making Japanese technology available for U.S. military production published a list of 11 ready-made products and technological processes in which the Pentagon is interested. First of all, there are micro-electronics used in the aiming systems of the "Tomahawk" cruise missile warheads, as well as optical electronic devices for communicating with spy satellites and so-called "killer satellites" equipped with laser and beam weapons. On the same day, the National Defense Directorate prepared a report which makes it clear that Japan, in turn, is borrowing military technology from the United States. What is involved is the adoption for military use of a new American radar system capable of covering air space far beyond the reaches of Japanese territory. Finally, another coincidence. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided today to pass a draft of a law to the Diet concerning the struggle against espionage. The democratic opposition immediately spotted the similarity of the document under consideration with a law that in militarist Japan permitted brutal reprisals against unlike-minded people.

Force of circumstances brought all these events together on the same day. However, it is a natural -- if it can be phrased that way -- coincidence. Japan in an increasingly apparent way turns from a policy of rejecting war -- which it is obliged to do according to its peaceful Constitution as well as its parliamentary obligation not to possess, produce, or import nuclear weapons -- to a policy of active military preparations. The mere terminology used by the prime minister makes it easier to conclude how far the Japanese authorities have gone. The Constitution forbids Japan to have military formations of any kind, while the prime minister talks about no less than a deterring force.

The lie about the ostensible existence of a Soviet threat is certainly not enough to justify the government's actions. The legislature prevents Japan's becoming a nuclear power. This technology can turn Japan into a military space power, for which possession of nuclear weapons would look as natural as possession of a rake by a market-gardener, so to speak. Hence, Japan's consent to participate in the American "star wars" program is being accompanied with various kinds of stipulations for the sake of appearance. In order not to allow the democratic public to stand in the way of the authorities in their treading over the Constitution, and renouncing the antinuclear obligations that have been approved by the people, the ruling party is passing a law on struggle against espionage.

I would like to conclude by mentioning an event that also took place recently. It was far from being coincidental; it was quite natural. About 10,000 demonstrators encircled the Air Force base at Misawa where the United States is deploying F-16 fighter-bomber aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The growing involvement of Japan in the aggressive strategy of the Pentagon turns the country into a target for a crushing retaliatory strike if the United States unleashes a nuclear conflict. This was the message of participants at the demonstration at Misawa base. The Japanese authorities are lacking such soberness in assessing the consequences of their militarist policy.

BLACK SEA SHIPPING CO., JAPANESE FIRM COOPERATE

LD291859 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 29 May 85

["Following the Course of Mutual Benefit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Odessa May 29 TASS -- The Japanese trading firm Nissho-Iwai has become the 600th partner of the Black Sea Shipping Company, one of the major [as received] in the Soviet Union. Talks ended in the city of Odessa, where the company is based, today, which dealt with questions connected with the delivery of industrial equipment sold to the USSR.

"The high reputation enjoyed by our company among business circles can be judged by the number of firms with which we cooperate," said Anatoliy Balakin, chief of the company's external relations department. "We began to cooperate with some of them not long ago, while with others such a Ajip of Italy, Turope of West Germany, Castrol of Britain we have cooperated for many years. But irrespective of the time frame and worth of a contract signed, there has not been a case in our history where we have let down our partners."

The Black Sea Shipping Company accounts for nearly one-third of all Soviet foreign trade freight traffic by sea. The company's fleet includes modern multipurpose and specialized vessels. It has been awarded the Golden Mercury Prize for its successful international activities.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS MEET

PM291425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 24 May A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a conversation with P. Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad, during which there was an exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to the state and further development of Soviet-Mongolian economic and technical cooperation.

U.S., PAKISTAN FOILING SOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD292134 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] The special envoy of the UN secretary general, Mr Diego Cordovez, has visited Pakistan and Afghanistan. His visit once again raised the issue of tension in the region. Here is a commentary by Mikhail Glebov:

The Western press is claiming that all problems are routed in the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The hotbed of tension in the region, however, appeared long before their arrival. It appeared when, in 1978, the forces overthrown by the revolution in Afghanistan began an armed struggle against the popular government. The internal problems of the republic immediately assumed an international dimension because the rebels began to receive aid from outside powers. One month after the revolution the United States, as it transpired later, decided to press for the downfall of the new government because it did not fit in with the American scenario for building up United States' influence in the region.

Dozens of bases were set up in Pakistan using American aid to accomodate counterrevolutionaries who, armed with foreign weapons, began to infiltrate Afghanistan. The Pakistani regime began to play an active part in the struggle against the Afghan revolution because it saw the democratic reforms in Afghanistan as an encouragement for the advocates of reform in Pakistan.

Within the framework of the settlement of the outstanding problems, the issues of a withdrawal of the Soviet contingent could also be resolved. A clearcut and realistic way has been mapped out for normalizing the situation. At its every meeting with the special envoy of the United Nations secretary general, the Afghan Government invariably stressed its readiness to advance along the road, but the position on the other side has remained obstructionist.

The Reagan administration has been openly building up arms supplies to the counterrevolutionaries. In Islamabad Mr Cordovez heard many lofty pledges of Pakistan's commitment to normalization, but Pakistani support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries continues.

COMPARISON OF GANDHI DEPARTURE FOR BELORUSSIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 May in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report on the departure and send-off of Rajiv Gandhi from Moscow to Minsk. The PRAVDA report, under the general heading "On Tour of Country," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 24 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 3, under the subhead "Gandhi Departs for Belorussia," and is identical except for the following:

Second paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: . . . Tikhonov, Gromyko, and Demichev.

Taking part in the send-off ceremony were I.V. Arkhipov; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, N.V. Goldin, A.I. Mayorov, and I.S. Silayev; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; TASS general director S.A. Losev; USSR First Deputy Ministers V.F. Maltsev and V.I. Petrov; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Section; and other officials. Among those seeing . . . (supplying names)

SRV-USSR FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW261425 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Dear friends: The Soviet people from all walks of life held a meeting in Moscow on 24 May to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association [VSFA]. Following is our correspondent's report:

The hall of friendship with other peoples was radiantly decorated with Soviet and Vietnamese flags. Present were members of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society [SVFS] and representatives of various industrial enterprises, organs, and organizations of the capital. The presidium of the meeting included Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the Vietnamese delegation headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information, now on a visit to Moscow on the occasion of Vietnamese Culture Days in the Soviet Union.

Opening the meeting, Ivanov, vice president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, warmly welcomed the Vietnamese guests and through them, conveyed his greetings to the entire Vietnamese people on the occasion of the founding of the VSFA anniversary. He noted that the 35th anniversary of the VSFA is celebrated at a time when the Soviet Union is holding Vietnamese Culture Days with good results. Comrade Ivanov expressed confidence that the art festival of the fraternal people of Vietnam would also become a day of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Professor Vladislav Sytchev, vice chairman of the SVFS Central Committee, read a report at the meeting. He asserted that the VSFA's activities had helped to strongly boost the development of relations of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. His speech reads in part:

[Begin Sytchev recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese] It is difficult to evaluate all the great work done by the VSFA in introducing the Soviet people's achievements in building communism to the Vietnamese laboring people. The VSFA has organized and included in its ranks millions of Vietnamese people. It can be said that the VSFA is the holder of the banner of unshakable friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the chief organizer of months, weeks, and other activities in Vietnam in honor of the Soviet Union. We are very grateful to our Vietnamese friends for that. The important purpose of the VSFA is to establish relations between the chapters of the SVFS and VSFA. Today we are glad to observe the current development of contacts between the chapters in Leningrad and Ho Chi Minh City, in Belorussia and Binh Tri Thien, in the Ukraine and Hau Giang, in Azerbaijan SSR and Vung Tau-Con Dao, and between other chapters. [end recording]

Comrade Sytchev concluded: The ideals of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in all social activities of our two countries and the concern for the consolidation of this friendship are the undertakings of the broad masses in the two countries. With a spirit of mutual understanding and unshakable unity, the SVFS and VSFA have become the true assistants of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the education of the Soviet and Vietnamese working people.

Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem's speech was warmly acclaimed by the participants at the meeting.

[Begin Dinh Nho Liem recording] Comrades in the presidium of the meeting; comrades and friends, today we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the VSFA. This is a memorable event in the Vietnamese people's life and in the history of friendship between the peoples of our two countries. After Vietnam and the Soviet Union officially established diplomatic relations in January 1950, the VSFA was founded on 23 May 1950. This proved that the party, government, and people of Vietnam attached special importance to their relations with the Soviet Union and to their great friendship with the Soviet people. [end recording]

Comrade Dinh Nho Liem continued: Currently, the VSFA accounts for more than 30 chapters in all the provinces and major cities of Vietnam. More than 600 grassroots units are operating in the factories and construction sites across the country. A large contingent of VSFA members is trying its best to develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Dinh Nho Liem concluded his speech by expressing profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their constant support for Vietnam during the war years as well as during the current days of peaceful construction. The participants at the meeting addressed a message of greetings to the VSFA Central Committee.

DEMICHEV SEES OFF DEPARTING SRV DELEGATION

PM241143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SRV Culture Days"]

[Excerpts] All genres of the colorful and life-asserting art of the SRV are represented in the program of the fraternal country's Culture Days in the Soviet Union. The ceremonial opening of SRV movie week was held 22 May at Moscow's "Hanoi" movie theater within the framework of festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the republic's formation.

The USSR Ministry of Culture held a reception in honor of the participants in SRV Culture Days. The SRV official delegation headed by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, attended it.

Hoang Tung left for home the same day. He was seen off by P.N. Demichev and other officials.

POLAND'S MESSNER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

Meets Ryzhkov

LD241845 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held today between Comrade Ryzhkov and Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. During the conversation, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, issues dealing with the further development of Soviet-Polish economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

Received by Baybakov

PM291449 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 1985 in its Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report stating that Polish Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Z. Messner met with "N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan" on 24 May.

ALBANIAN ANTIFASCIST CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM291401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by G. Nikolayev: "The Birth of People's Albania"]

[Text] The date 24 May 1944 is inscribed on the state coat of arms of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It was on that day, in the city of Permet, liberated from the occupiers, that the first Albanian Antifascist National Liberation Congress opened. Its decisions played an important part in the creation of the Albanian people's democratic state.

In the conditions of the Soviet Army's victories on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, which were bringing the inevitable collapse of Hitlerite Germany nearer, and the Albanian patriots' successes in liberating a considerable part of the territory of that country from the fascist aggressors, the creation of the supreme bodies of state power representing the people's sovereign rights acquired great importance for Albania's future, particularly since certain reactionary circles in the West sought to form an obedient Albanian puppet government based on the remnants of the "Balli Kombetar" and "Legality" collaborationist organizations.

The Permet congress adopted the historic decision on forming the Albanian Antifascist National Liberation Council as the country's supreme legislative and executive body, representing the Albanian people's sovereign power, and elected its members. The council was authorized to set up an Antifascist National Liberation Committee with the power of a provisional Albanian government. A declaration adopted by the congress delegates put forward the task of "building a new people's democratic Albania in accordance with the will of the people."

A special congress decision prohibited former King of Albania Ahmet Zogu from returning to the country and the congress decreed that "no other government that might be formed inside or outside Albania against the freely expressed will of the Albanian people, which is represented by the Antifascist National Liberation Council alone, should be recognized."

The congress participants paid tribute to the Soviet Union's assistance to the Albanian people in their struggle against the fascist occupiers. "The glorious Red Army's heroic struggle," the declaration adopted by the congress noted, "paralyzed the main force of the Hitlerite armies and the armies of their satellites on the eastern front, routed fascism's best fighting force, and made it possible for the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples to develop. It is the greatest assistance our people have received in their entire history. Our people will always be grateful to the Soviet Union for this assistance." This assessment expressed the sincere feelings of all Albanian patriots who rightly saw the Soviet Union as a loyal ally in the struggle for a free and independent Albania.

Soon after the end of the Permet congress, representatives of a Soviet military mission arrived in Albania to coordinate joint efforts in the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors. Their arrival considerably enhanced the prestige of the Albanian Antifascist National Liberation Council inside the country and abroad and was a new confirmation of the Soviet Union's internationalist policy. In 1945, the Soviet Union recognized the provisional democratic government of Albania, formed at the second session of the Antifascist National Liberation Council, and established diplomatic relations with it, opening a new stage in the development of Soviet-Albanian cooperation. Soviet people have always had friendly feelings for the Albanian people. The Soviet Union consistently advocates an improvement of Albanian-Soviet relations in accordance with the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Friendship Society Meets

PM291447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board was held on 24 May to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the first Antifascist National Liberation Congress in Permet. The session noted the significance of the decision of the forum which laid the foundations of people's democratic Albania in the course of the struggle against the fascist occupiers.

CSSR ENDORSES SOVIET APPEAL ON WW II ANNIVERSARY

LD292047 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Prague May 29 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Federal Assembly and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have discussed the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and express complete support for it. This is said in a report of the CTK news agency circulated here today. A durable, equitable peace, the curbing of the arms race, particularly that of nuclear arms, general and complete disarmament is a constant aim of the Communist Party, Government and people of Czechoslovakia, the report says. This is why Czechoslovakia joins its voice to the address of the Soviet Union to the governments of European countries, the United States and Canada urging them to take effective steps to rid the European Continent of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical. Europe must also be rid of chemical weapons. The peoples, parliaments and governments must heed the voice of reason in order to remove by joint efforts the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The forces of peace and progress are now stronger than the forces of reaction and aggression, and the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is increasingly gaining the ground in international relations, the report says.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER CRAXI CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Gorbachev

PM301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In a Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Text] Talks took place 29 May in the Kremlin between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Craxi, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, who has arrived in the USSR on the invitation of the Soviet leadership. On the Soviet side, the participants in the talks were Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister for foreign affairs. On the Italian side was Minister for Foreign Affairs Andreotti.

At the center of a thorough and businesslike exchange of opinions were key international issues and aspects of the further development of Soviet-Italian relations. This exchange showed once again that despite differences in their assessments and approaches to a number of important aspects of the world situation, the Soviet Union and Italy have opportunities of searching for and finding points of contact on such vitally important issues as eliminating the threat of war, restoring detente, and strengthening the political dialogue between states with different social systems.

It was noted that the Soviet Union and Italy are willing to facilitate the reciprocal efforts of states in the West and in the East to ease tension in international relations.

It was mutually recognized that a lessening of military danger, for which both the USSR and Italy strive, depends to a significant extent on whether there is success in reaching specific accords on preventing an arms race in space and putting an end to it on earth, on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and strengthening strategic stability.

In this context, both sides attach very great importance to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, and are in favor of the implementation of the accord reached earlier about their aims and subject.

Giving an appraisal of the state of affairs at the talks, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union is firmly attuned to seeking and finding mutually acceptable decisions on all three of the areas which are the subject of the talks.

It is expecially important to set up a reliable barrier to the militarization of outer space, in order to prevent the undermining of the strategic stability which has formed. The Soviet proposal to halt any activities toward creating strike space weapons and to freeze existing nuclear missile arsenals during the talks, in order to go over to deep cuts in both strategic and medium-range weapons, is aimed at making progress towards the objectives set by the sides before the Geneva talks as easy as possible.

The same aim is pursued by the USSR's decision to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and to suspend other countermeasures in Europe. Were the other side to give an adequate response to this manifestation of goodwill by the Soviet Union, this would create more favorable conditions for the Geneva talks themselves and a healthier political atmosphere around them.

The hope was expressed that Italy's approach to these issues, which are of great importance in principle, and also Italy's practical actions, would be considered and realistic, which would help to restrain the nuclear arms race, first and foremost in Europe.

In general, Craxi spoke in favor of the establishment of an equilibrium of forces and at the lowest level possible. He stressed that Italy intends to act in a way that will help achieve the final objectives of the talks: preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

Comrade Gorbachev and Craxi expressed the common opinion about the desirability of helping a constructive continuation of the process of strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe. The conviction was expressed that Europe can and must play a substantial and irreplaceable role in the energetic search for paths leading to international relations being placed back on the track of detente. In this regard, the valuable experience of the seventies can be used broadly.

The state of relations between the CEMA and the EEC was discussed on the level of principle, and the mutual opinion was expressed that the establishment of cooperation between these major economic groupings of the European Continent would be useful for the improvement of the state of affairs in Europe as a whole.

A certain similarity of the Soviet and Italian approaches in everything concerning the removal of the existing hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world especially in the Near East and Central America was revealed in the course of the talks.

The Soviet side stressed the impermissibility of the attempts to interfere in internal affairs of Central American countries, first of all Nicaragua, and to pressure them through economic and political means. The defense of Nicaraguan sovereign rights is acquiring principal importance from the point of view of the very future of international relations and the preservation of principles of sovereignty and equality in relations.

The sides advocated the search for ways to achieve a just and solid peace in the Near East and halting bloodshed in Lebanon.

Comrade Gorbachev and Craxi noted with satisfaction the activization of Soviet-Italian bilateral relations, including political contacts and consultations, and agreed on their further broadening in various fields. They confirmed the readiness to develop and further improve the trade, economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and Italy on a more balanced basis, in accordance with the existing long-term agreements, including the program for expanding economic, industrial, and technological cooperation for the period until 1990 signed in Moscow in 1984.

Bettino Craxi asked Comrade Gorbachev to pay a visit to Italy. The invitation was received with gratitude.

'Satisfied' With Talks

LD291512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- "I am satisfied with the talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, which passed in a friendly atmosphere of sincerity, and see their results as being positive," Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi told a press conference at the Italian Embassy here today.

"We became convinced of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and expressed interest in the success of Soviet-American talks in Geneva, despite their complexity," he said. The Italian prime minister added that he understands the concern of the Soviet side which believes that the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative will upset the existing balance of forces.

A wish was voiced during the talks in Moscow, Craxi said, to continue developing Soviet-Italian relations. He especially stressed the need to further expand trade between the two countries.

"We exchanged opinions with the Soviet leaders on crisis situations in the world," the Italian prime minister said. "We take the view that in Central America it is imperative to search for ways of solving problems politically, to continue the line of talks." Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, Craxi urged the quest for a settlement by way of international consultations with the involvement of all sides concerned, including the Soviet Union.

ANSA Reports Talks

AU300905 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, May 30 -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev revived an offer made by a predecessor to scrap European-based SS-20 intermediate range missiles and again warned that the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is jeopardizing arms control negotiations in a talk Wednesday with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi.

[Word indistinct] four hours of discussion between Gorbachev and the Italian head of government, who concludes a three-day visit here today, Italian officials said that Craxi urged the Soviet leader to fully explore statements on the new preparedness of the U.S. to discuss all the issues bound up with space defense research with the Soviets. The premier also insisted that only through the negotiational process could the Soviets attempt to eliminate those factors which worry them.

On the problem of disarmament, Gorbachev was cool to the Italian request for negotiations to be conducted at different paces on the three issues, on intermediate range missiles in Europe, strategic weapons and space defense, without allowing the talks to break down over differences on the U.S. "star wars" program.

For the first time since he took power in mid-March, Gorbachev then renewed the proposal on European-based (?Soviet) missiles first advanced by late President Yuriy Andropov who offered to trim the number of triple-[word indistinct] SS-20's down to the number of French and British (?based) missiles, 162.

He also put on the scales a (?reduction) in Soviet strategic arms to be matched by the scrapping of the Washington administration's 26-billion dollar "star wars" research program and offered to extend the temporary freeze on the deployment of [word indistinct] SS-20's in Europe, announced last month, to those [word indistinct] in the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

Among the other issues discussed, Craxi accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, said that the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative is to be encouraged and urged the Soviets not to look on this development on the Middle East scene with hostility as they apparently do.

The Italian premier, the first NATO country head of government to hold formal talks with Gorbachev, also condemned in diplomatic term [as received] the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and was told that the Soviets favor a political (?solution) to the Afghan problem, "but we require a friendly state on our frontier, one which is free from outside interference," Gorbachev was quoted as saying.

In another area of their talk, Gorbachev officially confirmed for Craxi the intention of the Comecon countries to establish relations with the European Community, of which Italy holds the rotating presidency until the end of June.

This statement, these Italian officials said, signalled a shift in the Soviet view of Western Europe and new attention for the process of European unity. Gorbachev also announced that a Comecon document was in the draft stage and would be delivered later to the European Community.

Before his return to Rome later today, Craxi intends to raise the issue of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov, in internal exile in Gorkiy, with Gorbachev, these Italian officials said last night. The Italian premier has prepared the case he intends to make and is encouraged by the Soviet leader's words of appreciation for the frankness with [words indistinct] Craxi has displayed his convictions, these officials added.

The premier was said to have been especially blunt when referring to the large deficit on the Italian side in trade with the Soviet Union and to promises for measures to correct his imbalance.

Gorbachev Speaks at Dinner

LD291944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Report on a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at dinner in honor of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in the Kremlin on 29 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Soviet leadership gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honor of Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister. Together with Craxi were Foreign Minister Andreotti and other Italian state officials, who are accompanying him on his visit. On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Demichev, and Ponomarev; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Craxi, esteemed Italian guests, Comrades:

We are happy to welcome you in Moscow, esteemed Mr Craxi, all the more so since this is your first visit to our country in your capacity as the Italian head of government. Your visit to the Soviet Union undoubtedly is a sign of the desire of both sides to give an additional impetus to the Soviet-Italian political contacts. We appreciate the fact that mutually beneficial relations have been established and continue to develop effectively between the USSR and Italy in various fields.

On more than one occasion in Western Europe, we have seen Italian statesmen displaying far-sightedness and a well-balanced approach and supporting substantial moves aimed at improving East-West relations. Nor have we forgotten major bold and enterprising actions in trade and the economy, which continue to be symbolised by the huge plant in Togliatti on the Volga River.

Neither you nor we close our eyes to the fact that there are differences, quite substantial ones, between the USSR and Italy on certain international problems. It is important, however, that there also is an obvious mutual desire for establishing a constructive dialogue and for a joint search for ways to lessen today's dangerous tension.

There is indeed a need for action here. The world is living through difficult times. The hopes which the peoples were justifiably pinning on the process of positive change in international relations, initiated thanks to the efforts of many countries during the 1970's, have not been met, the reasons for which we have pointed out on more than one occasion. That process was superseded by confrontation, the mentality of which is spurring on the arms race, which has gone too far as it is. An arms buildup aimed at breaking the existing military-strategic parity is for its part breeding in certain quarters a dangerous fondness for methods and means of aggression in foreign policy. This vicious circle of controntation-arms race-confrontation can and must be broken. Human civilization just does not have any choice.

Italy and, of course, not only Italy can be certain of the Soviet Union's policy. Our people, who paid a high price for the right to live in peace and freedom, are devoting every effort to peaceful construction, to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and to raising the material and cultural standard of life.

I say this to emphasize that the Soviet Union's striving for peace is determined by the very nature of our social system, by our world outlook and by our morality. Our thoughts are turning back to the experience accumulated during the 1970's, precisely because at that time good political, legal, moral, and psychological foundations for peaceful cooperation between states belonging to different social systems and different military-political alliances were laid. We want to revive the spirit, the atmosphere, and the essence of detente precisely because we intend to advance even farther, towards a dependable system of international law and order and security. A qualitative leap, if you wish, is necessary here.

At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the second round of which will open tomorrow, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek mutually acceptable solutions in a businesslike manner. Regrettably, so far we have not sensed an adequate readiness in our partners in the talks. There are ample indications that the United States would like to push through at all costs its plans to develop armaments of a new class, space strike arms. The price for this, however, may be not only the subversion of the Geneva talks, but the scrapping of every prospect for an end to the arms race.

We in the Soviet Union follow a different logic. Space, a common asset of mankind, must not become a scene of military rivalry. If space is not militarized, it will be possible to substantially reduce both strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The question of the latter, naturally, has a special place in our exchanges of opinion.

I want to stress most definitely that we are prepared to travel a long road in that matter. The proposals made by us some time ago are still standing.

If they are put into practice, there will be the lowest possible level of all, zero level, in medium-range missiles in Europe between the USSR and the United States. As for the medium-range missiles we retain in the European zone, we would not have any more than the French and the British have either in the number of missiles or in the number of warheads. We are prepared to eliminate the missiles subject to removal without redeploying them anywhere.

I will also point out that the Soviet Union has long stated: If an agreement on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe is achieved and enters into force, the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern parts of the USSR will also be stopped on the condition that there will be no substantial changes in the strategic situation in the Asian region. We are reiterating this proposal today.

As for Europe, we state over and over again: The USSR would want most of all the complete ridding of that continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, that is, weapons intended to hit targets in Europe. The USSR is long prepared for this but the NATO countries prefer to pretend that they do not hear our proposal.

Common sense tells us that in order to turn around the arms race, it is first necessary to halt it. It is to make it easier to go over the arms reductions that the Soviet Union proposed a freeze on the development of space strike arms, on strategic offensive armaments, and on medium-range nuclear systems for the duration of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. To make a good start, we unilaterally suspended until November the deployment of our medium-range systems in Europe. We are still awaiting from the other side an answer to this start, one that would contribute to accomplishing the task of scaling down nuclear confrontation in Europe.

To sum it all up, I would like to stress that the implementation of the Soviet Union's clear, concrete, and far-reaching proposals would undoubtedly drastically improve the entire situation in Europe and in the whole world. It is our conviction that Italy, along with other states, could contribute a good deal to such a development.

Keeping to the theme of strengthening European security, I want to say that we and Italy seem to have a certain similarity of approach to the proceedings of the Stockholm conference. We favor the early beginning of substantial talks there and the formulation of relevant documents at the conference. Apparently, it is necessary to look more boldly for an accord incorporating major political measures and mutually acceptable and concrete confidence-building measures in military matters.

We think that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, which will be marked on 1 August this year, should be highlighted by the restoration and expansion of the process of detente. The historical importance of that document, pervaded with the spirit of detente, should be backed with a joint action of the participating states. Of course, the attempts to erode territorial-political realities in Europe under any pretext should be resolutely blocked. It would be unpardonable thoughtlessness to disregard the fact that it was precisely the postwar setup in Europe that gave the continent 40 years of peace.

I will touch upon one more aspect of European affairs. Europe is a continent on which there are various multilateral organizations. Each of them has accumulated a wealth of experience and is playing a certain role both in the world economy and in international politics. I am referring primarily to CEMA and the EEC. It is time, I think, to establish mutually beneficial relations in economic affairs between them. Insofar as the EEC countries act as a "political entity," we are prepared to seek a common language on concrete international problems with it.

Mr Prime Minister, it is natural that in the course of our conversation today, reviewing the overall international situation, as it were, we could not have helped touching upon seats of acute tension in the world, be it the Mediterranean or Central America. I think that the Soviet Union and Italy here have a certain similarity of approach. These dangerous seats of tension should be removed by political means.

We favor continued efforts to bring positions closer, more energetic assistance to a search for ways to settle regional problems at the negotiating table, and protecting the sovereign rights of states and peoples exposed to pressure and gross intervention in their internal affairs.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Italy have a substantive legal base. During the past decades, the sides have drawn up mechanisms and instruments of cooperation, such as the 1972 protocol on political consultations and a number of bilateral documents on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges. Perhaps we can learn to use these instruments even more efficiently for the good of both sides and for peace and the security of all the peoples. We are prepared to contribute to such efforts. In this context, we again reiterate our satisfaction with your visit to the Soviet Union and with the intensive exchange of opinions we just had.

I am certain that, basing ourselves on the long-time sentiments of mutual respect and affection between the Soviet and the Italian people, we can yet do by joint efforts a good deal of what is useful to the further development of Soviet-Italian relations.

Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to wish you, your esteemed wife, Mr Foreign Minister Andreotti, and all the other Italian guests the best of health and well-being.

May Soviet-Italian relations develop and grow stronger for the good of our peoples and the cause of world peace!

Craxi Speaks at Dinner

LD291935 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Visiting Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi today spoke at a Kremlin dinner given for him by the Soviet leadership. "We want," he said, "to consolidate agreements in the different areas of the entire complex of relations in an atmosphere of understanding, mutual benefit and maximum mutual respect. I am sure that the progressive development of relations between Italy and the USSR will serve the interests of peace, detente and international stability also in the future."

Craxi said that the conversations in Moscow "opened up new paths for giving an added stimulus to agreements on cooperation. We established that there are concrete opportunities for balanced development and in this connection expressed the intention to dynamically develop cooperation on a stable and solid basis."

"Peace is a principle and a duty, and it does not have an alternative," the Italian prime minister said. "We would regard as absurd the resumption of the arms race at a time when thousands of people are struggling for survival each day."

"We reject the principle of military superiority once and for all and oppose recourse to military activities as a means of settling contentious issues. Our aim remains peace in security, peace for all, security for everybody, security at the lowest possible level on the basis of balanced and verifiable agreements."

"We declared our support," Craxi said, "to the Soviet-American agreement of January 7-8, 1985, which, in our opinion, represents a result of mutual understanding and is a balanced point of combination of different interests and priorities. This equilibrium should be preserved."

"1985 marks important anniversaries, including 40 years since the end of the Second World War, a tragedy we should not forget, and since the formation of the United Nations and ten years since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act," Craxi said. "I believe that the best way to observe these important anniversaries would be by undertaking joint and tangible efforts to establish a safer, more stable and less threat-prone peace."

Craxi stressed the importance of the talks in Geneva developing positively.

He expressed the conviction that common efforts can be aimed at defusing international tension and looking for political solutions to crisis situations in different geographical regions. The Italian prime minister singled out among such regions the Middle East. "Lebanon in flames will not have any future if it fails to find a path to national reconciliation. We know that this opinion is shared also by the Soviet Government." Then Craxi touched upon the problem of a Middle East settlement. "Both in the Middle East and in other crisis situations," he said, "political solutions should be sought through international talks, without outside interference, with full respect for the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and the main rights of peoples. These are the prerequisites which we should treat with ever greater attention in order to build a future in which progress and peace would always prevail over any other factor of danger, instability and crisis."

Further Report

LD292348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In his reply speech [to Gorbachev speech], Bettino Craxi expressed gratitude for the friendly reception accorded to the Italian delegation, for the friendship shown it, and the consideration given to the role played by the Italian Government in the cause of defending peace in Europe and throughout the world. The visit to your great country, the guest said, gives me an opportunity to reaffirm personally to the Soviet leadership the sentiments of friendship and desire for sincere and peaceful cooperation that inspire Italy in the sphere of international relations.

On the bilateral level, today's talks have opened up fresh paths for giving a further stimulus to cooperation agreements, Bettino Craxi continued. The complementary nature of the economies of our two countries provides very promising potential opportunities for the development of mutual exchange. We in Italy are making efforts to carry out industrial and technological modernization, so that our production system constantly meets the requirements of the international market. I noted with great interest that in your recent report at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee you devoted much attention to the attainment of new targets for modernization and also for economic and social progress.

It is also desirable that a new, constructive, open type of relations should be established between the European Economic Community and CEMA, thus ensuring positive conditions for a dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe, Bettino Craxi stressed.

The speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Bettino Craxi were listened to with great interest and greeted with applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Seen Off by Tikhonov, Gromyko

LD300624 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Bettino Craxi, chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers, left Moscow today. He has stayed in the USSR on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, who accompanied Bettino Craxi, left together with him.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, REACTION ON ANTONOV TRIAL

Defense Committee Statement

PM301009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

["Statement of the Soviet National Committee for the Defense of Antonov"]

[Text] The trial involving the case of "conspiracy to kill Pope John Paul II" has opened in Rome. The political provocation organized by reactionary Western circles against People's Bulgaria and other socialist community countries has entered a new stage.

The court sittings have confirmed that the approach of the Italian judiciary toward Sergey Antonov and his compatriots is characterized by prejudice and infringement of a number of Italian and international legal norms and that the charges presented against them are groundless from legal and factual points of view. Following Agca's outbursts during the first court sittings, the international public has been able to clearly satisfy itself as to what the prosecution's chief and only witness represents, how unbridled is his psychopathic imagination, and how unrestrained he is in his fabrications. Meanwhile, the entire charge against Antonov and his compatriots is based on Agca's "confessions," on the "basis" of which a vile propaganda campaign against the world of socialism has been unleashed in Western mass media.

The situation in which the court of law in Rome has begun and, judging from everything, will proceed, absolutely patently demonstrates the total unscrupulousness of the methods used by imperialist reaction for intensifying the confrontation between the two world sociopolitical systems and for substituting for ideological struggle in the international arena genuine psychological warfare, which imperialism is constructing within the framework of its announced "crusade" against socialism.

If the judges in Rome are able to objectively assess the total absurdity and falsity of the "case" presented before them, the charges against the Bulgarian citizens will inevitably collapse. Judging by the fact that Agca has intentionally transformed the court sittings into a kind of propaganda "show" [preceding word in English] for the sake of recurrent sensations, there is a threat of the trial being protracted.

The Soviet public demands that Antonov be immediately freed, that the good name of the Bulgarian citizens, besmirched with slander and calumnies, be restored, and that the organizers and executors of the dirty anti-Bulgarian, antisocialist campaign be exposed.

Bulgarians' Immunity Defended

LD292042 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- A group of lawyers from the Soviet National Committee in Defense of Sergey Antonov made the following statement on behalf of the Soviet public in conjunction with the decision of the Rome court to postpone the examining of the question of diplomatic immunity of Bulgarian citizens T. Ayvazov and Z. Vasilev.

The law court, trying the case of Bulgarian citizens S. Antonov, T. Ayvazov and Z. Vasilev on provocative charges of involvement in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, refused without grounds to examine till the end of the trial the plea entered by the defense on the recognition of the diplomatic immunity of T. Ayvazov and Z. Vasilev as persons who had been members of the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy in Italy at the moment of the crime with which they have been charged totally without proof.

This has been done despite the fact that the trial of T. Ayvazov and Z. Vasilev clearly contradicts Paragraph 2 of Article 39 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations which says that the immunity of the persons, enjoying privileges and immunity, is preserved, after they have left the country of sojourn, with respect to actions taken by such persons in fulfilling their functions of members of a diplomatic mission.

It should be borne in mind that, as Italian lawyers believe, persons enjoying diplomatic immunity cannot be regarded as legally tangible and capable participants in a criminal trial, even if they actually take part in it. Hence, all actions of court with respect to T. Ayvazov and Z. Vasilev who were unfoundedly put on trial as defendants in that case have not and cannot have legal force and are therefore invalid.

Trial Proceedings Reported

LD291940 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Rome May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports: The third day of the Rome trial began today with president of the court Severino Santiapicchi putting the court sitting off for several hours after the interpreters from the Bulgarian and Turkish languages, who had been provided by the Italian side, proved incompetent.

Santiapicchi sent an urgent request by telephone to the Italian Foreign Ministry to replace them. In reply the ministry offered a man from the subversive radio service Free Europe with "a perfect knowledge of Bulgarian". After an official protest lodged by counsel for Sergey Antonov's defense, the offer was rejected.

Prosecution insisted that Antonov answer questions from the judges and the prosecutor in Italian. But Antonov's lawyers demanded, and had their demand met, that he be interrogated through an official interpreter.

The interrogation of Turkish citizen Omer Bagci is continuing today. It is claimed that before the attempted assassination he handed the Browning pistol, which was later used in the shooting on St. Peter's Square in Rome, over to Agca in Milan. Under a decision of the court's president, during the interrogation of a Turk, the two other Turkish defendants are removed from the courtroom.

Agca yesterday again contended he is Jesus Christ, adding that the shots he made on St. Peter's Square were "connected with the third secret of the Holy Virgin Mary". According to Agca's words, he is waiting for the Vatican's permission to testify since he "told everything" to Pope John Paul II during the latter's visit to him in prison in December 1983. After Agca's refusal to answer questions in substance, the court president suspended the interrogation of that man whose "testimony" served as the only cause for bring legal action against Antonov.

Speaking in an interview with journalists covering the trial, Antonov's lawyer, Professor Giuseppe Consolo, said: "I am not surprised by the Turk's behaviour since he is the same man who openly mocked Italian justice for three years. I am surprised by the Italian judiciary taking Agca seriously."

'Double Standard' Seen

LD291806 Moscow TASS in -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

["Double-Standard Italian Jurisprudence?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The strange nature of the trial which is under way in the Italian capital in the so-called Antonov case is becoming more distinct with every passing day. The main witness for the prosecution, Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, is continuing to stun the court audience with ever new escapades and statements which are at least absurd. The American television network NBC reported, for example, that Agca had shouted for the second day running in court that he was Jesus Christ reincarnated and predicted the end of the world but refused to talk about the pistol he had used when he had wounded the pope in 1981. Agca promised to talk about that only after the Vatican would disclose "the third secret of Fatima" connected with the 1917 visions of the apparition of the Virgin Mary at the Portuguese town of Fatima.

What staggered people who do not know well enough how the "Antonov case" has progressed did not surprise, however, the counsel for the defense, Italian lawyer Giuseppe Consolo, who told the ASSOCIATED PRESS that Agca had behaved like a madman to Italian justice for three years now.

This cannot but perplex an unprejudiced person: Could the Bulgarian citizen really have been arrested, thrown in prison and held in custody for more than two and a half years on the basis of the "testimony", or more precisely ravings, of such a type as Agca? The question is quite natural. But that is, alas, exactly what happened: Agca's "testimony" is the only "proof" of Sergey Antonov's guilt.

The outbursts and the entire conduct of the Turkish neofascist at the trial put the prosecutors in a difficult position, one may say, a dead end. The world public is asking them a multitude of perplexing questions. Prosecutor Antonio Marini said awkwardly in reply to a question put by the AP correspondent that when Agca was speaking about things on heaven it was impossible to understand whether he could be believed but when he had spoken on facts pertaining to the case he had been quite credible.

This double-standard approach of the prosecutor cannot but make wary the international public which hoped that the Rome trial would objectively look into the "Antonov case", brush aside the inventions and slanders of criminal Agca and set the innocent Bulgarian citizen free. Marini's pronouncements cannot but arouse the concern that Italian justice would continue to resort to double standards, by treating the innocent defendant with bias, while playing up to the Turkish terrorist as was the case throughout the investigation: Investigation Magistrate Ilario Martella invariably interpreted the examined facts in favor of Agca and to the detriment of the Bulgarian citizen. It can be recalled, in the meantime, that tendentiousness in collecting and assessing evidence contradicts Article 299 of the Criminal and Judicial Procedures Code of Italy, which says that all the investigator's actions should be directed at finding out the truth.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

PRAVDA Carries Luncheon Speech

PM300751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on Brandt reply speech at 27 May Kremlin luncheon under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] W. Brandt's Speech

Mr General Secretary, dear friends, esteemed company!

You will understand if I recall my first visit to Moscow in August 1970 and my last visit, before this one, in early summer 1981, and also how difficult the beginning was, and what a constructive course our talks have taken during all these years.

Recalling the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty, I experience a feeling of satisfaction. This treaty has proved beneficial in many respects; not least, it has made it possible to resolve certain questions of a humanitarian nature which had previously seemed insoluble; it has harmed no one, including our neighbors. Despite all the difficulties of world politics, it has proved itself a factor of stability and cooperation that guarantees peace. Even people who once opposed it have stopped calling it into question. It is functioning regardless of certain changes in respect of personalities. Speaking honestly, I will add that the treaty's potential could be utilized to much better effect. This should be formulated today as a possibility and a task for the future.

In general, Mr General Secretary, during our talks, which were fruitful and, in the best sense of the word, frank, I have formed the impression that frankness and a constructive approach to problems can become a tradition. I will not hide my satisfaction at this. May it open broad prospects in the interests of Europe. I would be pleased if the government of my country also saw and understood the opportunities for mutual benefit this holds.

The role of a medium-sized nonnuclear power cannot be compared with the role of a world power. The Soviet Union's responsibility is incomparably greater than that of the FRG. However, but every state, irrespective of the weight it carries, must bear its share of responsibility for everything. The highest responsibility is the responsibility for peace.

I think we understood each other when, despite differences in other spheres, we became aware that we are allies in this struggle to preserve life; or, to express it in the language of diplomats, in questions of security we are partners, although each one of us knows his place within the framework of his alliance and we bear different responsibilities within our different alliances.

I would like to emphasize here that during the entire period of the SPD's [Social Democratic Party of Germany] government activity covered by my reminiscences, the Soviet Union never tried to challenge our loyalty to our alliance or to use us against the United States. There is also simple justification for not letting our different stances on the question of social systems and political structures hinder us in our new undertaking to make detente irreversible.

Last time around, detente meant that political relations were improved and various forms of practical cooperation were elaborated. Arms policy, and correspondingly, security policy, developed in the opposite direction. It depends largely on the world powers whether it proves possible to find a common denominator for cooperation and for curbing the arms race.

The world would sigh with relief if the key responsible figures of the world powers declared after a serious discussion: "We are in complete agreement that a third world war must be prevented and we want all further armament to stop while our delegations hold talks."

When I refer to a new policy in East-West relations, I have in mind a perspective on the basis of which states will elevate their scientific, economic, and ecological cooperation to a qualitatively new level on an all-European rather than a bilateral plane. This must be done in such a way as to exert a strengthening influence on peace to the extent to which this cooperation is intensive and interwoven.

In addition to the global aspects of security, there are also European interests; and here I speak as a person from central Europe where there is the highest density of means of destruction, and consequently, the greatest objective threat that has ever existed in history. Finding ourselves in this very central position, we are aware that any conflict can wipe out states and peoples on both sides. It is by virtue of our central position that we know we must support partnership for the sake of collective security. It is by virtue of our central position that we desire a reduction in the enormous military potentials creating the threat. Such a reduction, coupled with economic collaboration, could open up prospects for Europe.

Here, naturally, the general secretary in Moscow can do more than the chairman of one of the parties in Bonn. However, you may rest assured that the German Social Democrats, together with the parties more closely allied with them, will do everything possible within the sphere of their influence and in their part of the world. I would be gratified if our talks contributed to the emergence of such a prospect for Europe.

I not only share the doubts of many scientists about the feasibility of the strategic utilization of outer space, I also regard it as a mistake to take this course, which creates additional threats and ties up the minds as well as the resources we so urgently need to deal with the enormous tasks here on earth. What we need is by no means a greater quantity and "better" quality of lethal weapons, but rather a better policy. Clumsy actions on earth cannot be compensated for by a flight into space; this would lead to a further deterioration of the situation. Bearing in mind what has been said, I welcome what you said in your speech on the subject of peaceful cooperation in the conquest of space.

Quite understandably, from the viewpoint of European interests, medium- and short-range weapons systems should continue to be regarded as important. And should the great powers reach agreement on what especially concerns them in their bilateral relations, care must be taken to preclude the emergence of any new intermediate zone.

Can human reason and sense prevail at the negotiating table? The holding of talks on arms reduction while in practice more and more weapons are produced cannot be regarded as reasonable. The peoples must not accept this. The initiative of the six heads of government from four continents deserves support, all the more so since it is aimed precisely at a halt or a moratorium in order to gain time for politics. In the same vein, I would like to express solidarity with those people who speak of the necessity to utilize part of the funds spent on excessive aramament throughout the world to combat hunger and poverty. What you said in your speech on this subject gives grounds for hope that the idea of the interconnection between disarmament and development will henceforth be discussed more actively than up to now.

The emotional weeks now behind us, when many peoples, not least in the Soviet Union, recalled the day of their victory over Hitlerite Germany, have shown that in my country, too, the times of yesterday's men will never come back. We are grateful that our peaceful dialogue in Nuremburg, in which the cities of Volgograd, Leningrad, Coventry, Oradour, Lidice, Rotterdam, Dresden, and Cologne also took part, demonstrated part of that strength which, regardless of frontiers, can grow out of an honest attitude to the past and common experience.

Federal President von Weizsaecker spoke on behalf of the overwhelming majority of our young compatriots when he addressed the Bundestag 8 May. Here in Moscow, addressing us all, regardless of systems, alliances, and borders, I repeat the plea which he addressed to young people: "Let us live with each other, rather than against each other."

Willy Brandt proposed a toast to the health of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to cooperation between our two countries, and to partnership for the sake of peace.

Brandt, Zagladin News Conference

LD291626 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Conversations we had in Moscow were characterized by realism and realization of the responsibility for safeguarding peace on earth, said Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [SPD] of Germany. The SDP leader, who is on a visit to Moscow, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. Willy Brandt noted that during meetings with Soviet leaders a broad range of international, European and bilateral problems was discussed. Touching on the international situation the SDP chairman expressed the opinion that at the present time a new phase of detente and constructive East-West policy was needed.

Asked about his views on the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, Willy Brandt said that, in his opinion, the negotiations had come to a "standstill". To get them going it is necessary to return to the agreement reached last January by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on resolving the complex of questions of space and nuclear arms in their interrelationship. In connection with that, Willy Brandt reaffirmed the negative stance of the Social Democratic Party of Germay on outer space militarization.

Asked how he evaluated allegations, made in the West, to the effect that the Soviet Union was going to attack Western Europe, Willy Brandt said: We, our friends, and many others in West Germany do not proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union has the intention to attack Western Europe. At the same time he went on to say, the actual state of affairs is such that both sides have accumulated huge stockpiles of arms and this fact in itself creates a potential of threat. It is, therefore, necessary to take the road of reducing arms and eliminating them.

Answering the question about the activities of revanchists in West Germany, Willy Brandt said that, deplorably, some figures in West Germany departed from the spirit and the letter of the well known treaties with socialist countries in their statements. As to a majority of the population of West Germany, it is for relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation.

Willy Brandt said that during his meetings and conversations with Soviet leaders, the Soviet side had not taken up the issue of relations between West Germany and the Polish states.

Answering the question asked by a Polish correspondent about his attitude to the recent visit of President Reagan to a war cemetery in Bitburg where members of the Waffen SS were buried, Willy Brandt said that it was necessary to look into the future. In connection with that he recalled the peace dialogue held in Nuremberg by delegations of Volgograd, Leningrad, Coventry, Oradur, Lidice, Rotterdam, Dresden and Cologne. That dialogue, in Brandt's words, can show youth the right path into the future.

Hans Koschnick, a member of the SDP board and mayor of Bremen, answering the question about economic relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union, said that economic issues, cooperation and mutual trade had been discussed in Moscow. He noted that the sides were ready to continue developing economic contacts.

Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, was asked about the Soviet Union's relations with West Germany and the SDP. He answered that the USSR always attached much importance to them and that was confirmed by the 1970 treaty.

We would like, Vadim Zagladin went on to say, our relations to continue developing in the spirit of that treaty. Unfortunately, there are still moments when we see that actions or pronouncements made by some or other figures in West Germany do not embody in full the spirit of that treaty.

Vadim Zagladin described relations with the SDP as business-like and constructive. The SDP is a major political force of West Germany consistently advocating the Eastern policy. We, for our part, also want to carry on with this policy and are prepared to do so, Vadim Zagladin said.

Seen Off by Ponomarev

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Socialist International, left the Soviet Union today. He was staying in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Hans Jorg Kastl, FRG ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER'S REMARKS ON BORDER HIT

LD272233 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The postwar territorial and political realities in Europe, above all interstate frontiers, have been recorded, as is known, in the treaties of the FRG with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "Pacta sunt servanda" -- Bonn officials often and readily pronounce this Roman legal formula.

But here is a public pronouncement of one of them: The treaties concluded with East European countries in the seventies do not mean that Bonn has recognised their borders established after the Second World War. According to REUTERS this is what was stated by FRG Minister of the Interior Friedrich Zimmermann when he was addressing a gathering of the so-called "Land Association of Germans From East Prussia" in Duesseldorf.

So, Bonn has no wish to recognise officially the documents of international law it has signed itself. But, perhaps, the government team of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is marching in step while only one disobedient Bavarian Zimmermann broke out of line? Such statements are typical for him. Upon assuming the office of minister two odd years ago, Zimmermann started endless meetings with ringleaders of the FRG revanchist force, fully supporting their brazen political and territorial claims to socialist states, proclaiming that the "German question remains open" and that the German reich continues to exist within the 1937 borders". A broad campaign of slander against the peoples of the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia was launched in the FRG on Zimmermann's initiatives and with his backing. Sacrilegious accusations of "crimes against Germans" are made against them.

So it is clear what Friedrich Zimmermann's political credo is. But maybe that minister is alone in the cabinet in holding such views?

Deplorably, Zimmermann is not alone. Similar pronouncements fully coinciding with the "credo" of the revanchists are made quite often by Minister for Intra-German Relations Heinrich Windelen, Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs Heiner Geissler. The provocative activity of "eternal have-beens" assumed an unprecedented scope in the FRG now. They do not stop at describing in the press how they visualise "the liberation by the Bundeswehr of German lands in the East".

A lot of facts show that there are forces in the FRG which have not drawn due conclusions from the lessons of the past war. They talk aloud, unabashed, about turning Europe into "a theatre of war". But no one is allowed to forget the lessons of history. The hotheads dreaming of revenge should be reminded that the German reich was incinerated in the flames of the Second World War and there will be no return to it no matter how thse in Bonn, Munich or anywhere else try to "reject" this truth.

TOLKUNOV ATTENDS FRG EMBASSY RECEPTION 23 MAY

LD281023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] On 23 May, J. Kastl, FRG Ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the anniversay of the adoption of the FRG constitution. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, and other officials were present.

KOHL-MITTERRAND DIFFERENCES ON 'STAR WARS' VIEWED

LD301046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 30 May 85

[Yuriy Kharlanov 30 May PRAVDA commentary: "A Shadow in the Boat"]

[Text] A 1-day meeting between French President Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor Kohl took place in the West German spa town of Konstanze. As is reported, the talks on the banks of the Bodensee were devoted to coordinating positions on the eve of the summit meeting of Common Market member-states, planned to take place in Milan in June. Indeed, something was coordinated between Mitterrand and Kohl. The Western press writes much about the crisis situation in relations between France and the FRG. London's THE TIMES thinks that the attempt to paper over the cracks between Paris and Bonn, which was undertaken in Konstanze, was no easy matter. The French are unable to forgive Kohl for the treachery which he, in their view, committed during the Bonn meeting of the seven leading states of the capitalist world. This consisted first and foremost in the fact that Kohl, in contrast to Mitterrand, looked favorably on Washington's program for creating offensive space weapons and promised participation in this program by leading FRG firms. Futhermore, he approved the White House's idea concerning the start in 1986 of a new round of talks within the GATT framework, knowing full well that France and a number of other Common Market countries take exception to this and insist that the United States first make a number of concessions to Western Europe in trade and currency-financial spheres.

Such unconcealed subservience by Bonn to Washington has drawn critical fire from the French side, as well as from the opposition in the FRG itself, so Bonn ruling circles decided to atone for their sins. Foreign Minister Genscher went to Paris to prepare the ground for a compromise. In Konstanze, as Kohl announced, an accord was reached to set up a French-West German group of experts on questions of modern technology. Mitterrand affirmed this, but made it understood that differences in priciple had not in essence been overcome.

After the talks, the president and the chancellor took a trip on the Bodensee. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the shadow of the United States and its "star wars" program, which has provoked disagreement between Bonn and Paris, loomed invisibly over their boat.

USSR-FRENCH ROUNDTABLE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION HELD

OW290617 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; V. Beletskiy video report]

[Text] A Soviet-French roundtable devoted to questions of economic cooperation has been held at the International Trade Center in Moscow.

[Begin report] [Beletskiy] Representatives of French business circles and Soviet foreign trade organizations discussed questions of economic relations between our countries, the prospects for their expansion, and possible spheres of cooperation. In connection with this, a large delegation of industrialists, bankers, and directors of trading firms interested in strengthening commercial ties with the Soviet Union arrived in Moscow. This meeting was organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Credit Lyonnais, one of the largest French banks. A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was devoted to the results of its work.

Jean Deflassieux, president of the Credit Lyonnais bank, said that the Soviet economy will soon begin its 12th 5-Year Plan and therefore it was natural that the work of the roundtable reflected the desire of both sides to expand and deepen mutual cooperation. In what spheres do you envisage opportunities for cooperation?

[Deflassieux in French with Beletskiy providing Russian translation] Primarily this will concern the spheres related to the latest technology, for example the spheres of power engineering, nuclear engineering, and of course electronics, informatics, robot technology, and the agro-industrial complex. We also consider that there are prospects for cooperation in the sphere of transportation. I think that together with our partners, we will be able to use our achievements for the good of mutually beneficial cooperation. [end report]

SOVIET-SWEDISH COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

LD292003 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The 13th session of the inter-governmental Soviet-Swedish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation drew to a close here today. The session was chaired by Vladislav Malkevich, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. The Swedish delegation was led by Thage Peterson, the industry minister. The two delegations discussed the state of Soviet-Swedish business contacts and charted ways for further development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The sides discussed in a business-like and constructive atmosphere specific projects in different sectors of industry and the agri-industrial complex.

Touching on the state of trade between the two countries, the deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR told a TASS correspondent in an interview that in recent times a solid foundation had been laid for the development of Soviet-Swedish commercial contacts. For instance, this year alone a series of contracts on the delivery of Swedish-made equipment for the pulp-and-paper, dairy and food industries were signed. Negotiations on a number of other ventures are under way. It is planned to establish cooperation in production, specifically, in the manufacture of hydraulic elevators for use in industry.

The session confirmed the mutual striving of both countries for diversifying and deepening cooperation, Vladislav Malkevich went on to say. This is evidenced by the fact that for the first time ever 80 executives from Swedish companies took part in it. Our partners were offered to study possibilities of taking part in a number of promising Soviet ventures. We mean, Vladislav Malkevich explained, the development of off-shore deposits in northern seas, mining industry, agri-industrial complex and the pulp-and-paper industry. In its turn the Swedish delegation will prepare offers on possible participation of Soviet agencies in the delivery of machines and equipment to Sweden. Unfortunately, these goods are insufficiently represented on the list of Soviet exports to that country, he said.

The next session of the Soviet-Swedish Commission will be held in Stockholm next year.

TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE VISIT

Visit Leningrad

TA241450 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1400 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The parliamentary delegation led by Turkish Grand National Assembly Speaker Necmettin Karaduman, which is currently in the Soviet Union, is continuing its contacts. The delegation visited the Heroes Monument in Leningrad and later met with the mayor of Leningrad. In a statement during the meeting, Karaduman said that mankind cannot tolerate a third world war. He said that any idea of a new world war must be erased from our minds and people must unite for peace. The Leningrad mayor recalled that 20 million people were lost during World War II and said that the Soviet Union is in favor of the struggle for peace.

The delegation concluded its contacts in Leningrad and proceeded to Tasnkent, the capital of Uzbekistan.

Arrive in Uzbekistan

LD251111 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Tashkent May 25 TASS -- A delegation from the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, which is staying in this country at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and is led by Assembly Chairman Necmettin Karaduman, is familiarizing itself with life in Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia.

The Turkish parliamentarians today visited Tashkent University and met with staff and students of this higher educational establishment which was set up in 1920 under a decree signed by Lenin. The first higher school in Soviet Central Asia, it has since been joined by many specialized educational centers. Uzbekistan now has 43 colleges.

The guests from Turkey then left on a tour of Uzbekistan, which will take them to the ancient cities of Bukhara and Samarkand where they will see world-famous historical and cultural landmarks and mediaeval Islamic architectural monuments.

Meet Uzbek Officials

GF261753 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] A Turkish Grand National Assembly delegation headed by Assembly speaker Necmettin Karaduman continues to investigate life in Uzbekistan. Comrade Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the visiting delegation today. During the meeting, the delegation members were briefed on the work of the supreme organ of the republic and on the achievements of Uzbekistan's workers in economic and cultural construction.

Comrades (?Romanovskiy), deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [name and title indistinct], and Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee and deputy of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, who is accompanying the delegation during its visit to our republic, also attended the meeting.

The delegation members placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and paid tribute to the memory of those who fell during the struggle against fascism. They also visited sites of interest and new establishments in the capital.

Conclude Tour

GF281742 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] A Turkish Grand National Assembly delegation headed by Assembly speaker Necmettin Karaduman concluded its visit to Uzbekistan on 27 May. The members of the Turkish parliamentary delegation visited the historic cities of Bukhara and Samarkand during their stay, where they acquainted themselves with sites of interest and architectural monuments of historic value. They also visited factories and kolkhozes.

The representatives of the Turkish Grand National Assembly were received by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Meet Tolkunov, Voss

LD281330 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A working meeting of Soviet and Turkish parliamentarians was held in the Kremlin today. It was held within the framework of the official visit of the delegation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly led by its chairman Necmettin Karaduman. The guests are staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairman of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities respectively, told the Turkish MPs about the structure of the Soviet parliament and the basic directions in its activity. They set out the Soviet Union's stand on cardinal problems of our times.

The Soviet and Turkish MPs underlined the need for launching a dialogue between big and small states in the search for realistic decisions which would ease world tensions and help block the path to the arms race.

The Soviet MPs mentioned the importance of stepping up efforts to normalize the situation in the Middle East and Near East region, achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement, restore Lebanon's sovereignty, ensure its independence and territorial integrity, and put a stop to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Questions of the state and prospects of Soviet-Turkish relations figured prominently at the talks. The sides pointed out their stable character and impressive results achieved by the two countries in trade and economic cooperation.

"The entire experience of the development of Soviet-Turkish relations, the groundwork for which was laid by Lenin and Ataturk, shows that there are possibilities for their further deepening and encompassing ever new spheres, including the political one," Lev Tolkunov said. "The Soviet Union's invariable line for broadening our relations with Turkey is not subject to time-serving considerations. The statements by Turkish leaders on the striving for the development of relations with the Soviet Union are received with great satisfaction in the Soviet Union", he stressed.

The Turkish parliamentarians expressed their point of view on topical international problems.

"We share the Soviet Union's concern over the aggravation of the situation in the world", said Necmittin Karaduman. "It makes one worry about mankind's future. The peoples should do everything to lessen international tensions, in other cases we are threatened with catastrophe".

The Turkish parliamentarians declared for developing and broadening relations between the two states, stressing that MPs are called upon to play an important role in this. "We arrived in the USSR to take a step on this path", the head of the delegation said.

Confer With RSFSR Officials

LD281653 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, presidents of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and members of standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had a meeting here today with a visiting delegation of Turkey's Grand National Assembly led by its president Necmettin Karaduman.

During the meeting the sides discussed Soviet-Turkish relations and touched on certain urgent international problems of mutual interest. They informed each other about the activities of the parliaments of the two countries and came out in favor of further development of contacts between them. It was noted that ties between parliamentarians played a major role in developing understanding and mutual trust among nations and promoting peace and international cooperation.

Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Pavel Naumov, Vasiliy Pestov, Viktor Khaydurov and Lyudmila Shurygina, and the ambassador of Turkey to the USSR, Oktay Cankardes, were present at the meeting.

On the same day the Turkish delegation had a meeting at the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation (RSFSR). Vladimir Orlov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, informed Turkish MPs about the activities of the parliament of the Russian Federation and local soviets of people's deputies, about the achievements of the republic in different spheres of economic and social development. Khrisanf Neshkov, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, and Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR, were present at the meeting.

A luncheon was given in honor of the visiting delegation on behalf of the presidents of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The delegation visited the exhibition of economic achievements of the USSR.

Tolkunov Speaks at Luncheon

LD281436 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- "Developing contacts, working to promote understanding and mutual trust and improve political climate in general, we, parliamentarians, can and should contribute toward the solution of key problems of the present time", said Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union (one of the two chambers) of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (parliament). He spoke in the Kremlin today at a luncheon given by presidents of both chambers of the Soviet parliament in honor of the visiting delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

Dwelling on Soviet-Turkish relations, Lev Tolkunov recalled that in a few days' time the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey would be observed. The president of the Soviet of the Union emphasised that at many times Soviet-Turkish relations were an example of fruitfulness of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems.

Touching on international problems, Lev Tolkunov said that the Soviet Union "consistently pursues the policy of detente and international cooperation, the policy of preventing the outbreak of a new war. This is our general line. At the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms the Soviet Union follows precisely the same line as well".

"Peace in the country and peace the world over -- this principle proclaimed by the independent Turkish state in the first years of its existence shapes our relations with the Soviet Union today", Necmettin Karaduman, head of the delegation of Turkish parliamentarians, said in his reply speech at the luncheon. "Attention shown by both sides to such principles as respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other, created a felicitous situation for establishing the atmosphere of trust between Turkey and the Soviet Union", Necmettin Karaduman emphasised.

The head of the Turkish delegation highly assessed the results of the visit to the Soviet Union. He invited Soviet parliamentarians to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Karaduman Comments on Trip

LD291419 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- "I am sure that parliamentary links between Turkey and the Soviet Union will continue developing, promoting consolidation of bilateral relations between the two countries, mutual understanding between our peoples", a TASS correspondent has been told in a leave-taking interview by Necmettin Karaduman, president of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. He led the delegation of Turkey's parliament, who stayed in the Soviet Union on May 22-29 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The dialogue between parliamentarians made it possible to elucidate the positions of both sides on a number of topical international problems.

Though in the approach to some of these problems our viewpoints not always coincided, we attach great significance to such discussions since they help find points of contacts and lay the foundation for cooperation, said the head of the delegation.

Sharing his impressions of the tour of the country, Necmettin Karaduman said that the USSR was confidently following the lines of socio-economic development. Particular mention should be made of the Soviet people's accomplishments in perfecting the municipal economy. I mean both the dimensions of housing construction and the remarkable condition of the transport, and communications". [no beginning quotemarks as received]

We hope to see soon in Turkey Soviet parliamentarians, who accepted the invitation to reciprocate the visit.

Group Departs 29 May

LD290842 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey headed by its Chairman Necmettin Karaduman has left the Soviet Union today. It paid an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GREEK ENVOY DEPOSITS TREATY DOCUMENTS WITH USSR

LD281500 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the Soviet Union, Ioannis Grigoriadis, today deposited the instrument of ratification by his country of the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof of February 11, 1971, with the Government of the USSR.

NORDIC COPYRIGHT OFFICIALS PAY VISIT TO BAKU

GF281446 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] A group of leading workers affiliated with copyright organizations in Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland made a 3-day visit to Baku. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with Azerbaijan SSR's achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields and with the structure and work of the Azerbaijan SSR branch of the All-Union Copyright Agency. The guests visited the [name indistinct] oil and gas extraction administration and a number of educational and cultural centers in Baku.

ISRAEL HOPES TO REMAIN IN LEBANON 'AT ANY COST'

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 29 May 85

["Pulling Out...To Remain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

Israeli invaders literally clutch at every square kilometer of Lebanese territory, hoping to preserve their military presence in southern Lebanon at any cost. The deadline for the pullout of Israeli troops announced by Tel Aviv earlier has long passed. And every time the date of the withdrawal drew nearer Israeli command either tried not to take notice or named a new date.

In the meantime the Israeli occupation troops, forced to move further southward under attacks of Lebanese patriots, are still in control of a sizeable part of the Lebanese territory. In cooperation with their henchmen from the "army of southern Lebanon", they intend to set a so-called "buffer security zone," that is to retain a foothold in the territory of southern Lebanon.

To conceal these expansionist plans, Tel Aviv made a fresh maneuver. The American television company CBS reported Tuesday that, according to Israeli officials, the remaining units of Israeli troops would be withdrawn from southern Lebanon next week. However, at the same time it was said that Israel would maintain a "minimum of military presence" along the frontier.

With hypocrisy so characteristic of Tel Aviv the mentioned Israeli officials did not specify what was meant by "a minimum of military presence." The matter, then, is not how many Israeli soldiers will remain in southern Lebanon. The fact that they remain at all is in contravention to the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly which demanded a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon.

No matter what pretexts Tel Aviv invents for keeping its troops in southern Lebanon, their essence remains the same -- to preserve the Israeli occupation.

The aim of all patriotic forces of Lebanon is to ensure the complete withdrawal of Israeli invaders and their agents from Lebanon, restore national sovereignty, guarantee stability and security, and preserve Lebanon's close ties with other Arab countries. True friends of the Lebanese people express support for these aims. World public opinion is deeply concerned over the current blood-shedding feuds in Lebanon which seriously damage the national interests of that country and benefit only those who build their plans on the deadly tactics of dividing the Arabs.

USSR AFRO-ASIAN GROUP ALARMED AT LEBANON STRIFE

LD242105 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has issued a statement noting that the Soviet public is responding with alarm and concern to reports on the bloody clashes in Lebanon between detachments of the "Amal" Shi'ite movement and armed formations of Palestinians.

There is no doubt, the document notes, that the fratricide, regardless of the conditions and causes of its origination, inflicts serious damage to the cause of Lebanon's unity, substantially complicates the struggle of the Lebanese patriots for the full liberation of their country from the Israeli occupationists, contradicts the interests of the Palestinian resistance movement and entails unjustified sacrifices and suffering on the part of the Lebanese and Palestinian population.

The internecine clashes in Lebanon, especially when they are between Lebanese and Palestinians, fit marvelously in the plans of imperialism and Zionism which strive to prevent the fulfilment of the fundamental aspirations of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the document stresses.

Arab Parties Note Concern

LD241745 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Damascus May 24 TASS -- The communist and workers' parties of the Arab East have issued a statement in connection with the tragic events in Lebanon. The statement expresses serious concern over the continuous clashes in the areas of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, which have already led to numerous casualties among the local population and forced resettlement of several thousand residents. The statement stresses the need of a ceasefire, the need of lifting the blockade from the camps, assistance in taking the wounded and injured to hospital. [sentence as received]

Calling for an immediate end to clashes, it is noted in the document, the Arab communist and workers' parties warn of a conspiracy which is aimed at preventing settlement of the Palestinian problem and destroying the Palestinian revolution, and also the dangerous consequences of attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to hit a strike on the spirited alliance of Syria, the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. The continued bloodshed diverts the attention from the crimes being committed by Israeli invaders in the south of Lebanon, from the struggle which is being waged with Syria's support, by the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement against Israeli occupation, for independence and unity of the country.

In the statement there is the call to all patriotic and progressive circles of Arab countries to do the utmost to bring an end to the bloodshed in Beirut, to concentrate efforts on the struggle against American imperialism, Israel and capitulatory forces in the region so as to prevent the Camp David conspiracy, the "Reagan Plan" and the Amman agreement.

S. AFRICAN INCURSION INTO ANGOLA REPORTED

LD292149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by V. Grigoryev]

[Text] An attempt to carry out a major act of sabotage has been thwarted in Angola's northern Province of Cabinda, where the country's biggest oil deposits are located. On 21 May, a unit of the People's Armed Forces of Angola was carrying out a routine patrol on the outskirts of Malongo, where there are big oil storage tanks. The Angolan soldiers spotted a group of armed men with backpacks and wearing camouflage. During an exchange of fire, two of the strangers were killed and one was wounded and taken prisoner. [video shows black and white photographs of men in army fatigues, cuttings from Angolan newspapers] The wounded man said that a group of South African commandos, members of a special forces unit, had been ordered to infiltrate Cabinda Province and destroy the oil storage tanks. The Angolan comrades allowed us to film the sabotage equipment the commando had brought into Angola. [video shows an array of batteries, torches, a field telephone, a can of Cape Pride pilchards, several ammunition magazines, automatic rifles and boots]

There it is -- directional mines, a special device for cleaning metal surfaces so that mines adhere better, Sterling machine guns with silencers, night sights, Racal and Syncal short-wave radio sets with a coding device, special footwear for silent movement and clothes worn by employees of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company. The leaders of the operation thought that all this would guarantee success.

Initially the Pretoria authorities tried to deny that they had been involved in the sabotage attempt. However, later a spokesman for the South African Defense Ministry and then the foreign minister were forced to admit that a group of South African commandos was indeed inside Angola.

The attempt to carry out sabotage in Cabinda has outraged Angolans. [video shows a correspondent interviewing an African named S. Kalunga according to a caption]

[Begin Kalunga recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] We protest against these attempts to destabilize our economy. The principal organizer of all the provocations is the Republic of South Africa. The abortive attempt to blow up the oil storage tanks is graphic evidence of this. We want peace in our country and condemn such manifestations of aggression against Angola. [end recording]

PRAVDA CITED ON U.S. HOSTILITY TO NICARAGUA

LD291527 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 29 May 85

["Newspaper PRAVDA: The Blank Wall of Washington's Hostility" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua is making a good deal of effort to prevent a flare-up of war fire which is being fanned up in Central America by the Washington administration, PRAVDA writes in a commentary.

In a letter sent to the UN secretary-general, the newspaper recalls, the Government of Nicaragua stated its readiness to promote in every way an effective restoration of peace and tranquility on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. The Nicaraguan Government proposed to the Government of Honduras to work out a joint plan to reduce, disarm and withdraw from the borders the groupings of hirelings that operate against Nicaragua.

At the same time Managua offered to Washington to resume the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks in the Mexican city of Manzanillo. The talks had been interrupted by the U.S. side. Nicaragua requested the Contadora Group to set up a special commission for an impartial study of the causes of the critical situation in the area of the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. The goodwill of the Sandinists is manifest, the commentary stresses, but it encounters the blank wall of hostility on the part of Washington which seeks to create such a situation which would make it easier for the United States to unleash aggression against the land of Sandino.

The U.S. Administration doggedly takes steps to give effect to the U.S.-declared economic blockade of Nicaragua. This act which constitutes the most flagrant violation of the norms of international law, including the UN Charter, indicates: The U.S. leadership does not stop short of an attempt at starving the people who are unwilling to kneel before Yankee imperialism.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS BOLIVIAN CP LEADERS

PM291047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Relations"]

[Text] La Paz, 27 May -- A meeting has taken place between the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee Political Commission and the CPSU delegation which has come here at the PCB's invitation. During the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the Bolivian Communists described the struggle for the cohesion of the country's left-wing forces and the people's attainment of true freedom and independence and against imperialism, reaction, and fascism.

The CPSU delegation informed the PCB leaders of the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the progress in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. The participants in the meeting noted the need to strengthen and expand trade and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Bolivia and interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCB for the benefit of friendship between the two countries' peoples. The talk revealed the complete coincidence of viewpoints of the CPSU and the PCB on international problems.

TIKHONOV THANKS WELL-WISHERS THROUGH PRAVDA

PM291423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial office.

Please allow me through the newspaper PRAVDA to express my cordial gratitude to party, soviet, and public organizations, ministries and departments, collectives of enterprises and establishments, and all comrades for their congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my 80th birthday and the award of the Order of Lenin.

N. Tikhonov

ALIYEV, PONOMAREV ATTEND USSR YOUTH YEAR MEETING

LD282153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The commission organizing the celebrations of International Youth Year in the USSR held another meeting on 27 May. It studied the work of ministries and departments to create the necessary conditions for productive work, and day-to-day life and leisure of student detachments during the summer of 1985. About 800,000 members of student detachments will take part in this year's work term. The meeting heard a report from the Komsomol Central Committee on coordination with the youth leagues of the fraternal socialist countires in organizing International Youth Year measures. It also studied other questions.

The session was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, chairman of the commission organizing the International Youth Year in the USSR, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman; Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments took part in the work of the meeting.

KUZNETSOV AT SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION SESSION

LD172334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At a joint session in the Kremlin today of the Commission on Health Care and Social Security of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the question concerning the observance of the requirements of legislation on the protection of workers' labor and health in associations and at enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, was discussed.

Taking part in the work of the session were Comrade Kuznetsov; Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the heads of a number of ministries and departments.

EDITORIAL ON LEADER CADRES' ACTIONS, MORALS

PM291059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Authoritative Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Our country has bred and formed well-trained and politically mature leading cadres. Most leaders prove with honor that they are worthy of the trust placed in them by the people. This was once again confirmed by party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums that discussed party organizations' tasks in further improving work with cadres. The proposition on the need to improve the whole system of the training and education of cadres, put forward at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum, rang out as a topical and pressing demand at these plenums. This sytem must be sufficiently flexible, it must be free from any hint of formalism, scholasticism, and other shortcomings, and it must react promptly to the changes that are taking place in production and social relations. Cases of cadre selection on grounds of personal allegiances, kinship, and regional ties can no longer be tolerated because that creates an atmosphere of laxity and breeds all kinds of abuses and other unhealthy phenomena. Consequently, our party will continue to wage the most resolute struggle against phenomena alien to our socialist way of life and our communist morality.

Life has confirmed that Soviet people view the measures to establish order and discipline with great approval. At the same time, it was noted that attention to this very important question has somewhat slackened of late. In this respect, it is necessary above all to make special demands on leaders.

Unfortunately, the actions of certain leaders who have committed major errors and violations are not always subjected to a prompt and principled assessment in primary party organizations and a number of party gorkoms and raykoms. Furthermore, certain leaders who have fallen into disrepute are nonetheless recommended for other leading posts. The legitimate question arises: How can they set an example to subordinates, how can they reinforce discipline and order if they themselves are an embodiment of irresponsbility? Evidently, not all is well here as regards elementary party ethics. The notorious mentality of mutual absolution comes into play here: No effort is spared to shield certain unscrupluous and sometimes downright dishonest leaders from deserved punishment in the hope that certain higher ranking party and economic workers guilty of shortcomings will not be denied leniency either, so to speak.

For instance, in 1981 N.I. Yedemskiy, chief of Arkhangelsk Oblast's Ust-Shonosha Timber Base Workers' Supply Department, embezzled some money. However, instead of instituting criminal proceedings against him, they moved him to the post of deputy chief of the workers' supply administration at the Belskiy Timber Procurement Establishment. Subsequently, having risen to the post of chief of the Plesetsk Workers' Supply Administration, Yedemskiy was again found guilty of an abuse. Only then was he subjected to deserved punishment. Had the Communists been stricter and more exacting in assessing his conduct, the cases of embezzlement could have been cut short much earlier.

Of course, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers write with great interest about the need to develop principled criticism even more widely. They are advising us to write more often about leaders who value people not according to favors rendered but according to their merit, and, on the other hand, to criticize those people who interpret any objection or critical remark as an "intrigue," as an attempt to undermine their own authority.

In May of last year workers of Kaliningrad Oblast's Spetsstroytrans Trust No 2 Svetlovskaya Motor Vehicle Base sent in an indignant letter about director V.I. Bazik's unsuitable style of work, abuses, and intolerance toward critical remarks. Their claims were confirmed. The Svetly CPSU Gorkom denounced the rudeness and unscrupulousness of this leader. What happened then? Instead of rectifying his own mistakes he set about settling accounts with people he did not like. Over a short period 86 people were dismissed at the motor vehicle base. Instead of reasoning with him and warning him, the party organization should have long ago adopted a more exacting attitude when assessing his behavior.

The time insistently dictates that greater demands be made on the ideological and moral image of present-day leaders. They must combine principledness, competence, discipline, and a creative approach to matters. Leveling sharp criticism against those who are guilty of violating the norms of party ethics and who tolerate various shortcomings, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers rightly draw attention to the direct correlation between high awareness and discipline on the part of leaders and order and great labor achievements in the collectives which they head. This correlation does indeed exist. It must not be ignored now.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET NOTES PRODUCTION FAILURES

LD292215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Another session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. The results of the examination of recommendations, proposals, and observations by the standing commissions and deputies submitted at the 10th session of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation during the discussion of the republic's plan and budget for 1985 were discussed. It was noted at the session that in January-April the industrial production sales plan was fulfilled in the republic as a whole by 100.7 percent and by the industry subordinate to the RSFSR Council of Ministers by 101.3 percent.

At the same time, not all RSFSR ministries, government departments, and local soviet bodies are ensuring the implementation of planned measures in accordance with commissions' recommendations and deputies' proposals. Many enterprises did not fulfill the set production plans in January-April and even allowed production output to fall compared with the corresponding period last year. The plan for production sales taking delivery pledges into account is not being fulfilled at full capacity. The fulfillment of contractual pledges by the Russian Federation Ministries of the Food Industry, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and Rural Construction has become worse. Ministries and government departments of the agro-industrial complex do not fully utilize the reserves in the growth of agricultural production and foodstuffs.

In an adopted decision, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that the RSFSR Council of Ministers, following the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, raise the requirements for the subordinate administrative bodies regarding unconditional fulfillment of the plan and budget for the current year.

The question of the results of the first sessions of the RSFSR autonomous republic's supreme soviets and local soviets of people's deputies of the new convocation, and the make-up of bodies elected by these, was also examined.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium considered the question of the Russian Federation local soviets of people's deputies' work in ensuring the observance of legality and law and order. Some other questions of the republic's state life were also examined at the session.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES

IZVESTIYA Explains Measures

PM281459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 85 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA Legal Service" feature: "Law Against Drunkenness"; capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] The recently published important party and state decisions aimed at resolutely eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism from our way of life open up a new stage in the struggle against this very dangerous social evil.

You cannot fail to have noticed that the theme of the struggle against drunkenness was constantly present in the pages of IZVESTIYA even before. For the past year, the newspaper has run the permanent rubric "To Be or...To Booze?" -- revealing the extent of the moral and material losses inflicted on society by alcohol abuse. The legal aspects of this problem have been examined in "Legal Service" articles.

In numerous letters being received, readers fully approve of the new, stricter measures against drunkenness and ask IZVESTIYA's consultative legal council to explain certain questions connected with their practical application.

We provide answers to the readers' most typical questions.

"So, the militia must impose strict punishment for appearing drunk in public places. What if someone is simply slightly tipsy but appears outwardly decorous and is not swaying about or disturbing passers-by? Could you explain in greater detail in just what instances an administrative punishment might ensue?" -- G. Nosov, Moscow.

First of all, it should be emphasized that only complete soberness can be considered normal. This is frankly pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Prevent Drunkenness and Alcoholism": Alcohol consumption destroys a person's health, has a pernicious effect on future generations, and does great material and moral harm to society.

In other words, alcohol consumption in itself cannot be a norm for our way of life and undoubtedly deserves to be censured. As regards administrative punishments, it follows from the law that if a person has appeared in a public place in a drunken state that OFFENDS HUMAN DIGNITY AND PUBLIC MORALITY (that is, in a state in which the person is incapable of realizing the slovenliness of his outward appearance and evaluating his behavior correctly and cannot keep on his feet or control his speech), then this CONSTITUTES AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSE with all the unfavorable consequences for the guilty person.

Yes, such behavior, as well as the DRINKING of liquor in streets, stadiums, public gardens, and parks, on public transport, and in other public places, for the FIRST TIME entails an administrative penalty in the form of a WARNING or FINE imposed by the militia organs.

It is necessary to warn that with subsequent similar offenses, the punishment increases right up to the level of CORRECTIVE work and (in exceptional cases) administrative ARREST.

"Is it possible to draw the conclusion from the new laws that a person must now bear several kinds of responsibility for one appearance at work in a not sober state?" -- R. Samoylov, Kaluga.

Let us start with the fact that, according to the Model Regulations on Internal Labor Order of 20 July 1984, appearance at work in a not sober state can entail a disciplinary penalty, even dismissal. The new legal acts provide that, as of 1 June this year, the drinking of liquor at work (at work places, in premises and on the territory of enterprises, establishments, and organizations) or appearance at work in a not sober state will entail, REGARDLESS OF A DISCIPLINARY penalty, an ADMINISTRATIVE penalty in the form of a fine of R30-50. Here, unlike an appearance in a not sober state in the street, it is no longer of determining significance that the guilty person will, so to speak, even be wearing a necktie or smart coveralls.

It is particularly necessary to emphasize that RESPONSIBILITY for this will be borne NOT ONLY BY THOSE DIRECTLY to blame but also by those leaders who, by virtue of their official position, WERE OBLIGED TO ELIMINATE "boozers" from work but who failed to do so or CONCEALED instances of drunkenness. Leaders who have permitted such violations, particularly if they THEMSELVES PARTICIPATED in a drinking bout at work with their subordinates, WILL BE LIABLE TO A FINE OF R50-100.

It is important to know that measures of influence in the form of full or partial LOSS of bonuses, rewards based on the results of the year's work, and preferential travel warrants and DEFERMENT of obtaining living space can also be applied SIMULTANEOUSLY to all these workers (as well as to persons against whom administrative proceedings have been instituted for drinking liquor in public places or appearing in a drunken state offending human dignity and public morality).

"We heard in a television broadcast about the toughening up (this phrase stuck in my memory) of responsibility for drunkenness and alcoholism. Then, in the teachers' common room, we read the decree of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I would like to know more details of the new aspects of administrative responsibility. Haven't fines been used before to combat 'sots'?" -- S. Voropayeva, Pskov.

Of course, there were fines in the past, but responsibility has been stepped up. First, ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS are now provided for drinking liquor and appearing AT WORK in a not sober stage, which was not formerly considered an administrative-legal offense. Second, punishments for all administrative-legal offenses connected with ABUSE of liquor have been increased considerably.

For example, whereas PREVIOUSLY a fine of up to R10 was envisaged for a first offense of drinking liquor or appearing in public places in a drunken state offending human dignity, NOW the amount of the fine has been increased to R30.

PREVIOUSLY the buying and resale of vodka and other liquors for the purpose of making a profit on a small scale was punished with a fine of R10-50 with confiscation of the articles of speculation. NOW the fine for this offense has been increased to R50-100.

Persons who sit behind the wheel in a STATE OF INTOXICATION, as well as OFFICIALS who PERMIT not sober drivers to drive means of transport, will NOW be fined the sum of R100, whereas PREVIOUSLY the smallest fine was R30. For driving means of transport in a drunken state drivers will NOW lose their license for 1-3 years for the FIRST such offense.

We would like to draw special attention to the stepping up of responsibility for INTRODUCING JUVENILES to liquor. Parents or other persons guilty of getting a minor intoxicated (if this does not contain indicators of a crime) are to be liable to an administrative fine of R50-100 (previously, up to R30). Parents or persons in loco parentis will also pay R30-50 out of their own pocket for the appearance of juveniles (up to the age of 16) in public places in a drunken state or for their drinking of liquor.

"What new measures of criminal responsibility are provided for in the struggle against drunkenness?" -- A. Muratova, Lyubertsy.

The eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism is a social task of great political importance. It can only be resolved through the joint efforts of state, economic, and law enforcement organs and party and public organizations, through the efforts of all our country's conscious citizens. Therefore, the adopted legal acts proceed chiefly from the existing norms of criminal legislation. The changes concern just a few sanctions or are the logical conclusion of work on improving individual criminal legal norms.

Let us take, for example, responsibility for getting a minor intoxicated on the part of a person on whom he was OFFICIALLY DEPENDENT. This used to be punished by imprisonment for up to 1 year or corrective work for the same period or by a fine of up to R100, but it is now punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years or corrective work for up to 2 years or by a fine of R200-300.

The production, sale, or storage of home-made strong liquor for the purpose of selling it, as well as the apparatus for producing it, are now punishable NOT ONLY by imprisonment for 1-3 years with or without confiscation of property, as provided for previously, but also by CORRECTIVE WORK for up to 2 years with possible confiscation of property AS WELL AS A FINE of R500-1,000. If repeated, these same actions are punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years with COMPULSORY confiscation of property.

A SECOND VIOLATION (within 1 year of an administrative or public means of influence) of the LIQUOR TRADING REGULATIONS by workers in trade enterprises and public catering now entails CRIMINAL punishment, corrective work for up to 2 years or a fine of R200-300 with COMPULSORY loss of the right to work in trade enterprises and public catering for 3-5 years.

Criminal punishments for DRIVING means of transport in a state of INTOXICATION have been stepped up. In particular, persons with A PREVIOUS CONVICTION FOR THIS are punished, on repeating such actions, by being imprisoned for up to 3 years and losing their driver's license for 5 years. For ALLOWING NONSOBER drivers to drive -- in the event of their violating the regulations governing traffic safety and the operation of means of transport, resulting in people's deaths, the occasioning of bodily harm to the victims, or substantial material damage -- the workers RESPONSIBLE for the technical condition or the operation of means of transport are also liable to more serious criminal punishment than before.

"It is good that now, truly palpable fines and other punishments will be applied, but are any additional measures envisaged so that the guilty person cannot evade responsibility? Also, how is the problem of prevention being resolved?" -- A. Sarychev, Bryansk.

For the purpose of nipping in the bud offenses connected with liquor abuse internal affairs organs can DETAIN guilty persons for up to 3 hours, where necessary to carry out a personal EXAMINATION and an examination of belongings, and CONFISCATE belongings and documents from detainees. Confiscated strong home-made drinks and apparatus for producing them are liable to COMPULSORY DESTRUCTION. The appropriate organs are OBLIGED to inform the management or the social organization at the guilty person's place of work, study, or residence of the imposition of an administrative penalty for offenses connected with alcohol abuse.

However, the chief thing is that an extensive system of measures is planned to COUNTER the pernicious habit of filling free time with drunken amusements.

In addition, it is planned to make an ANNUAL REDUCTION in the production of vodka and liquor and vodka products and STOP the production of fruit and berry wines. The network of preventive treatment and labor clinics is being expanded and financially autonomous narcological clinics will be set up to give assistance in voluntarily overcoming alcohol addiction along ANONYMOUS LINES. The more fully these preventive measures are implemented, the more effective the impact of legal measures will also be.

"The law has appreciably strengthened the role of law-enforcement organs, but will it not turn out that leaders of public organizations will now consider that the struggle against the harmful phenomena of drunkenness, alcoholism, and particularly moonshining is no longer their business and that it is no concern of theirs now?" -- M. Krivonos, Kharkov Oblast.

Let us note that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions specially emphasize that the changes in legislation must pursue the enhancement of NOT ONLY JURIDICAL responsibility but also measures of PUBLIC INFLUENCE on the part of labor collectives and organs of public initiative. Here, let us note, the Law on Labor Collectives and the consistent and uncompromising application of its norms and provisions assume a specially weighty role.

It must be mentioned here that republic legislation contains special sections on the application of measures of public influence. For example, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Measures To Intensify the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and To Eradicate Moonshining" PROVIDES for the possibility of transferring cases of offenses associated with alcohol abuse TO BE EXAMINED by a comrades court or by the commission for combating drunkenness of an enterprise, establishment, public organization, or labor collective. This must be done not out of a misconceived sense of pity (as frequently happens in practice) but only when, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE GRAVITY of the offense and the guilty person's CHARACTER REFERENCES, it is really more EXPEDIENT to apply measures of public influence to him, in confidence that such measures are sufficient for reeducation.

In the aforementioned cases, the comrades court and the commission for combating drunkenness HAVE A RIGHT TO IMPOSE a cash fine of up to R50.

Public organs and the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations are OBLIGED to report all measures taken against an offender WITHIN 10 DAYS to the organ which sent them the material on the corresponding offense.

Justice Minister Speaks on TV

LD252156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Justice Minister Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov]

[Text] It is an urgent necessity of the present day to decisively overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Taking part in our program is Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice:

[Begin Kravtsov recording] Hello, comrades. Drunkenness is known to be a complex problem. Recently, light has frequently been shed on its various aspects on the pages of newspapers and journals, and on radio and television: the medical, moral and socioeconomic aspects. I should like to lay special stress upon the juridical aspect of the matter in question.

The practice of work of the judicial organs and courts and, strictly speaking, the entire activity of other law enforcement organs, provides convincing proof of the great harm, which at times cannot be precisely calculated, caused by drunkenness: absenteeism, estimated at millions of work days; huge losses from rejected goods; stoppages of machines and equipment; and finally, accidents costing hundreds of human lives. All this is not infrequently the direct result and consequence of abuse of alcohol.

As concerns offenses and criminal phenomena, their direct link with drunkenness can clearly be followed here, for it is no secret that between 70 and 90 percent of crimes -- hooliganism, grievous bodily harm, murder, theft and robbery with violence -- are committed in a state of intoxication. Analysis of criminal cases of theft of public property, bribe-taking, and other abuses of one's office demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of these are also linked with drunkenness.

Such is the far from complete enumeration of the grievous consequences of this evil.

Legal measures have been applied in our country in the struggle against drunkards before, but far from always effectively. The party Central Committee wholly justifiably pointed out this shortcoming. Television viewers are already aware that many laws establish stricter accountability for drinking spirits in public places, especially at places of work; for infringement of regulations for trading in spirits; for home-distilling; for inveigling juveniles into drinking; and for being in charge of a means of transport in a state of intoxication.

Nevertheless, I should like to draw the particular attention of television viewers to a number of regulations in the new laws. Intolerance toward drunkenness at places of work, as Soviet people justly point out, demands that the bearers of this evil should first and foremost be brought strictly to account. According to the new law, however, foremen, shop chiefs, and other leaders will be strictly accountable not only for involvement in drunkenness at work, but also for concealing even an isolated case of drinking spirits, or appearance at work by their suborinates in a not sober state. The fine set for such a violation is, I shall put it bluntly, not a small one -- from R50 to R100. Furthermore, the imposition of a fine does not exclude application of disciplinary measures, as well as loss of bonuses, awards for the results of the year's work, and losing one's place in the line for obtaining housing.

Everyone, even the least technical minded, understands the great danger for society which drunks behind the wheel of a car, tractor or any means of transportation represent. The new decrees have laid down a fine of R100 or deprivation of the driving licence for 1-3 years for the very fact of such an offense, even without there being any consequences; and for a second offense, a criminal charge will be imposed.

The demands made upon the law enforcement organs, including the Ministry of Justice, of course, are formulated precisely and clearly: to ensure the strict and undeviating implementation of all legal regulations in the struggle against drunkenness and home-distilling.

The Ministry of Justice now draws the attention of courts in particular to the fact that they should in every case, as well as convicting the guilty, discover the reasons and circumstances that promoted abuse of alcohol, and present these matters to the public, inform labor collectives, and thereby actively help to prevent and eradicate drunkenness. [end recording]

AUCCTU Official on TU Activity

LD251802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 85

[Interview with AUCCTU Secretary Lyudmila Andreyevna Zemlyannikova by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Lyudmila Andreyevna, a lot is being said in the press, on television, and on the radio about the problems of alcohol abuse and about the moral, ethical and economic misfortunes that ensue. What are you, in the AUCCTU, doing to eradicate this evil?

[Zemlyannikova] Influence can be exercised on those who break the rules, on drunks, with today's measures and also with our trade union measures, which we can apply more actively. Material and moral incentives should be given first and foremost to those who work conscientiously and creatively. For this reason, we have to work very hard on such questions as the payment of bonuses, holiday trip allocation, housing allocation, and on the issue of social justice in general. At present, we are giving broad support to initiatives related to the collective guaranteeing of labor discipline. Work being done along these lines at enterprises in Sverdlovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, and Kaluga Oblasts put the team in charge of ensuring labor discipline; it is morally accountable for the behavior of everyone, and demands more of those who disrupt the flow of work and who are guilty of shirking or drunkenness. All members of the collective become more demanding toward these people. This kind of work is going ahead actively in Leningrad, Moscow, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and a number of other krays, oblasts, and republics. The trade union bodies play a very important role in organizing all this work. The comrades courts and many commissions for the prevention of drunkenness have not been working actively enough. Sometimes there have even been instances where labor discipline violations due to drunkenness were whitewashed. It is now time to expose all this, to bring everything out into the open and combat drunkenness in a genuine and very active way, so that people who work hard and people who do nothing at all do not receive equal pay and equal benefit from social funds.

We are faced with the task of stepping up educational work in hostels. There are, at present, more than 10 million people living in hostels. They are nice buildings, are well equipped and have good rooms, but still, of course, educational work must be intensified.

[Reporter] Breathe new life into them.

[Zemlyannikova] Yes, precisely, breathe new life into them. At the moment we, together with the Komsomol, are inspecting the standard of educational work, equipment and living conditions generally, in the hostels. It has to be said that there are a great many shortcomings and unsolved issues. Many ministries, economic managers and public organizations are not working sufficiently.

[Reporter, interrupting] There's a great deal of formalism and red tape...

[Zemlyannikova, interrupting] Well, you know, it's not just red tape; they simply don't care enough. Of course, there is a lot of formalism.

[Reporter] Even in nice rooms and good hostels the work is sometimes not up to standard.

[Zemlyannikova] Yes, and when there is nothing to do, young people turn to drink. And so, together with the Komsomol, we are devoting very considerable attention to young people who live in hostels.

Legal and educational issues must be very closely interwoven in our trade union activities. At the eighth AUCCTU plenum, questions relating to the large number of people dismissed for labor discipline violations were also discussed. Probably, in some cases, this type of solution helps people, and we should not seek to deny this. But, instead of combating the culprits inside the collective itself, the trade union committees prefer to get rid of them. So, where are these people to do? They have to be educated and given work once again, and for that reason we are against this type of action by our trade union committees. We want them to genuinely implement prevention measures and to work at educating people, at setting them on the right tracks at the work place. The educational process is one of the most important in the struggle against drunkenness and discipline violations and, of course, with those [words indistinct].

Drunk Driving Discussed

LD261439 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0905 GMT on 26 May in its "Radio Mailbag" feature carries a 6-minute comment by Major General Leonid Vasilyevich Zverkovskiy, chief of the Main State Vehicle Inspectorate Administration, in reply to listeners' questions on drunken driving.

Zverkovskiy begins by giving the following statistics: Around 30 percent of all road accidents are caused by drunk driving every year. Of pedestrians who cause traffic accidents, one-quarter are drunk. At motor vehicle depots noted for a large number of "conflict situations" connected with drunkenness, absenteeism is up 20 percent, and there are twice as many cases of lateness and dismissals for "negative reasons." He says:

"We are very alarmed by the unsatisfactory organization of the campaign against drunkenness at motor vehicle enterprises under the Ministries of Agriculture, Power and Electrification, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Construction Materials Industry, and the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, as well as the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives. It should be stated bluntly that in these ministries and departments, work to combat drunkenness among drivers, engineers, and technical personnel is being carried out at an extremely low level. For this reason, the implementation of the package of comprehensively substantiated organizational, administrative, legal, and educative measures is a vital necessity and will unquestionably contribute to the strengthening of discipline in the sphere of road traffic."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON DRUNKENNESS

LD211656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Issues connected with the work of fulfilling CPSU Central Committee resolutions on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism were examined at the Moscow City Party Committee at a conference of the first secretaries of party rayon committees, managers of main administrations and administrations of the Moscow City Soviet, the Moscow City Trade Union Council, and the Moscow City Komsomol Committee.

The participants in the conference critically analyzed the state of affairs and determined the specific tasks of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and managers of the economy in the struggle against alcohol abuse. It was noted that the fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee is a big, complex, and all-embracing job. At the moment it is very important to promote their implementation with all party organizations, all Communists, and all working people. This task, it was emphasized at the conference, is a component of the measures being undertaken to bring order and good organization in the preparation set in motion for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, addressed the conference.

RSFSR EDUCATION HEAD SPEAKS ABOUT COMPUTER STUDY

LD292326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The school year is coming to an end. One of the novelties this year has been computer studies in a number of the country's schools. Here is a report by our correspondent K. Grigoryeva, which includes an appearance by Georgiy Petrovich Veselov, RSFSR minister of education:

The school training and production combine where the minister's working day started is one of the country's best. Here, teenagers from 12 Moscow schools learn to work with modern computer equipment, gain familiarization with the most common algorithmic languages, and receive quite broad training applicable to several production fields. At any rate, even now everything that needs to be put on tape and calculated by such institutions as the Institute of Information Science Problems and the city's banks, department stores, and stations is done here by the children. Computer literacy is now one of the most important problems facing the younger generation of the country's workers in all specialized fields, which is why our schools are devoting such close attention to it and are gradually making computer technology part of the curriculum.

How successful, in your view, is the first year of the experiment?

[Veselov] Suffice it to say that this year 14,000 senior students are learning to use computer technology in various branches of the national economy. In the RSFSR, our observations and checks -- strict checks, in the best sense of the word -- show that the children are responding very warmly to everything that is being done.

[Grigoryeva] The experiment is one thing, but this will now be a general subject in all schools, and we have a very large number of letters in which both teachers and parents ask what the back-up is going to be to all this in terms of equipment and textbooks.

[Veselov] A great deal is also being done in this area. The RSFSR has more than 27,000 secondary schools, and, naturally, we will not be able to equip all schools right away with the basic teaching materials they will require. However, you have to consider the fact that computer centers at industrial enterprises, research institutes, higher educational establishments, and universities are not fully employed: Naturally, there is time to spare, time that could be used for teaching schoolchildren. A textbook has been prepared and is being printed. In July, probably the end of July and the beginning of August, we will train mathematics teachers who will be qualified to teach this subject. Teachers and schools should without a doubt be quicker in doing everything possible to ensure that our younger generation is trained for life and work in the light of modern requirements.

MOSCOW CITES CSA REPORT ON SPRING SOWING

LD300307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] As usual on Wednesdays, the USSR Central Statistical Administration today published figures on the progress of fieldwork on collective and state farms. The most basic of these is spring sowing and fodder preparation. As we were informed by Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, who commented on the figures of the statistical report, spring crops have now taken up 119,500,000 hectares altogether on state and collective farms. Maximum output has been achieved in sowing in the last weeks. This has made it possible for many farms in the eastern regions to complete sowing of the basic food crop -- spring wheat.

Despite the rains which have fallen, sowing went on quickly in oblasts of northern Kazakhstan and Western Siberia; here spring crops will be cultivated over a large area using intensive technology. To this end all the essential elements of agricultural techniques are being strictly adher 4 to. Preventive work is being carried out to protect the sown crops from disease and pests.

This spring farmers have extended sowing of a whole number of valuable feed crops, such as corn for grain and feed roots. The rains which have fallen in many regions have made it possible to achieve early shoots [druzhnyye vskhody]. Care of crops sown which need tilling between rows and formation of dense planting crops is now being carried out. Millett and buckwheat still remain to be sown on a significant area in Belorussia and potatoes to be sown in certain oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. Mass work is going on on farms in the Far East region on soya plantations.

Hay mowing is taking place somewhat later than usual because of the cold spring; meanwhile, grass has been mown on 2,000,000 ha. Many farms of Central Chernozem Region and the far south of the Non-Chernozem Zone are now starting hay mowing.

Further Report

LD300248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of Monday, 27 May, spring crops had been sown throughout the country on 119,500,000 hectares, including grain crops and pulses; excluding corn -- on an area of around 72,000,000 ha. Corn for grain crops has been sown on almost 4,000,000 ha and sugar beet around 3,5000,000 ha. Potatoes have been planted on an area of almost 2,500,000 ha, which is 82 percent. The grain sowing campaign is nearing completion. Grasses have now been harvested from more than 2,000,000 ha of meadows and fields.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CARRIES MID-MAY WEATHER REPORT

PM240917 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 85 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] From the beginning of the fourth 5-day period in May cool weather established itself over most of the country's European territory with a daytime air temperature between 8 and 18 degrees. At the end of the second 10-day period it grew colder in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga region. The daytime air temperature was approximately 20 degrees. Frosts were observed on invidivual nights to the northeast of a line joining Pskov, Vitebsk, Voronezh, Volgograd, Uralsk, and Orenburg.

During the period of cooling there was rainfall, and considerable rainfall in many regions, in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga region.

Winter wheat has begun forming ears in southern Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, over the greater part of the North Caucasus region, and in the lower Volga region (south of Volgograd). Winter rye is forming ears over the greater part of the Ukraine, in the southeast of the Central Chernozem Region, and in the Volga region south of Saratov. Stem growth is taking place with winter crops over the remaining majority of the country's European territory. Winter crops have begun stem extension north of a line joining Riga, Kalinin, and Moscow.

The northern border for shoots of early spring grain crops passes roughly through Tallinn, Novgorod, Kalinin, Moscow, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg. Crops have begun stem extension in the majority of regions of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Beets have begun forming leaves almost everywhere, while beet root growth has begun in Moldavia and Krasnodar Kray.

It has again grown colder in West Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakstan over the past 2 or 3 days. In the majority of regions the thermometer registered 10-15 degrees by day. Frosts were observed everywhere. The temperature of the soil at a depth of 10 cm was 5-10 degrees. Mass sowing of spring grain crops is taking place everywhere, and potato planting has begun.

Very warm weather became established in Central Asia and south Kazakhstan in the third 5-day period of May. The daytime air temperature reaches 30-38 degrees. Cotton plants have formed three to five real leaves in the majority of regions. The first buds have appeared on plants in Ashkhabad, Surkhan-Darya, and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts. First mowings of alfalfa are being carried out in northern oblasts of Central Asia, while in southern Turkmenia alfalfa has begun forming inflorescences of the second mowing.

RSFSR CSA ON SPRING SOWING AS OF 27 MAY

LD282257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Hard work continues in the grain fields of eastern regions. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that as of 27 May spring crops had been sown on over 65 million hectares. The spring sowing plan has been 81 percent completed. The sowing campaign in Siberia is taking place in a more organized manner than last year in spite of the complexities of the current spring and the need to move equipment about frequently. Specialists also note the good quality of the work. The plan for the sowing of corn grain has been overfulfilled in the republic as a whole. However, silage corn still has to be sown on substantial areas. The sowing of sunflower and sugarbeet has been completed. Sowing of flax is continuing in the non-chernozem zone. Potato planting is slightly behind in this region. Potato has been planted on 73 percent of the total area in the republic as a whole. Weather conditions have markedly deteriorated in the Far East. Soya still has to be sown on a large area there.

MINERAL FERTILIZER MINISTER OUTLINES PROGRESS

LD261049 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 26 May carries a 4-minute interview by an unidentified reporter with Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrischev, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production.

The minister says that experts calculate that the use of chemicals in livestock and arable farming enabled over R18 billion worth of additional farm produce to be produced every year during the 10th 5-Year Plan. He says that in the last 15 years over R35 billion of capital investment has been put into constructing new -- and reconstructing old -- enterprises in the industry, and that for the last 10 years the USSR has occupied first place in the world for production of mineral fertilizers.

Petrishchev explains that the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizers was set up as a separate ministry in 1980; by 1984 the production of mineral fertilizers was 5.5 million metric tonnes -- more than 25 percent up on 1980. He says that quality has also improved and a number of preparations for protecting plants have been developed which are both effective and safe for man and the environment.

The minister admits that the first 2 years of this 5-year plan were difficult because they had to put up with a shortfall in the raw material bases. To overcome this, capacities were introduced in 1981-84 to extract 27 million tonnes per year of raw material containing phosphorous. In this and similar ways they made up for shortfalls in nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers in the first years of the 5-year plan. Petrishchev says that the enterprises of the ministry have fulfilled their plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in terms of overall production of phosphorous fertilizers, mineral feed additives, chemical plant protection substances, and a number of other major products. However, backwardness in the potassium industry has not been overcome and the commissioning of a number of capacities for producing mineral fertilizers and raw materials has been postponed.

Petrishchev goes on to say that the ministry's plan for 1985 foresees a growth of almost 15 percent in the production of mineral fertilizers, including a 23 percent rise in phosphorous fertilizers. He says the industry also produces mineral fertilizers and chemical substances in small packages for protecting plants, especially for those with household plots. The range of these goods is constantly growing. Above all, says Petrishchev, they are increasing production of special mineral fertilizers for use in greenhouses, and also stepping up the production of preparations to combat diseases and pests.

KIRGIZIA AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON NEW GRAIN HYBRIDS

LD300330 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 29 May 1985 broadcasts a talk given by Ivan Ivanovich (Yastrebov), merited agronomist of Kirgizia, head of the republican State Commission for the Testing of Agricultural Crops, who speaks about the new varieties of cereals being developed in Kirgizia.

"For example," (Yastrebov) says, "at the Przhevalsk variety test site in Issyk-Kul Oblast there were 120 varieties of winter wheat. A harvest of over 100 quintals per hectare of dry grain was achieved from each of 29 of these. With the ('Lyutesten 46'), the highest harvest was achieved in the whole history of national agriculture: 118.5 q/ha." This result was also achieved in other areas. "Thus on the Naukat test site in Osh Oblast 83 q/ha was achieved from this variety; at the Leninpol variety test site in Talass Oblast 86 q/ha; and at the Issyk-Kul variety test site 96 q/ha. All this is 7 to 13 quintals more than the previously regionally acclimatized [rayonirovannyye] varieties 'Bezodstaya-1,' 'przhevalskiy' and others."

(Yastrebov) says that the "Intensivnaya" variety of wheat can be sown successfully both in the autumn and in spring. This variety can be sown when other types are out of the optimum period, and it can be sown in February in the central Asian climate. It is being used in wheat sowing in Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan and in the Trans-Caucasian republics. It should be used as a backup. It is good for adding to or resowing spring wheat crops which have perished.

(Yastrebov) concludes by saying that the hybrid corn varieties "chuyskiy-466" and Chuyskiy-642-tv" are distinguished both by high grain yield and higher protein content--when the grain has ripened in these varieties the stalk is still green and makes good silage. They gave good results in the fields of Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Tadjikistan.

RSFSR OFFICIAL ON FARM MACHINE REPAIRS PROBLEM

LD241013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 May 85

[From the "Land and People" program]

[Excerpt] A topical interview: It is the second half of May; grasses have sprouted and flowered in the meadows, fodder procurement detachments are just about to begin their work. How is the equipment prepared for this year's fodder harvesting campaign? We put this question to (Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Anisimov), head of the Main Directorate of Repair of the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

[Begin recording] [Anisimov] Farm machine operators and workers of Selkhoztekhnika repair enterprises in Ivanovo, Kaluga, Moscow, and Lipetsk Oblast, Bashkir, Mari, Dagestan and North Ossetian ASSR's, and Stavropol Kray are coping with their tasks better than others, but analysis shows that this year kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators and workers in rayon selkhozteknika's have not been working as they should. In March and April the repair rate was even lower than last year. Kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and selkhoztekhnika enterprises in Kirov, Volgograd, Kuybyshev, Perm, Sverdlovsk, and a number of other oblasts in the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East are slow in preparing fodder procurement machinery. In these areas, more than 40 percent of this machinery is still not ready.

[Unidentified announcer] How can this be explained?

[Anisimov] The speed at which machinery is prepared depends largely on the way industrial enterprises cope with their duties to supply spare parts and materials. By the beginning of field work this year most works had delivered spare parts ahead of schedule, thereby earning the gratitude of Russia's machine operators. However, there are still annoying shortcomings in this area.

Khomselmash works collectives do not show much concern for the fate of their machines, and this is the only explanation for the fact that at present there are a large number of machines under guarantee but out of repair through the works' fault, in farms in Kursk, Perm, and Tyumen Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Dagestan ASSR. The works are disrupting spare parts supplies in Krasnoyarsk Kray and other oblasts in western and eastern Siberia, while in Kursk Oblast last year's shortfall has still not been made good.

Surely the association workers understand that every day of lost time with these expensive machines means an irreplaceable loss of dozens of metric tons of high-quality fodder? And all because of a lack of inexpensive parts. The Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy Production Association is seriously letting machine operators down by constantly disrupting supplies of connecting rods and blades for mower-compressors to farms in the RSFSR. I would like to hope that the party organizations in these enterprises will put things to rights as demanded by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

COSMOS-1655 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 MAY

LD300717 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1655", next in the series, to continue space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution - 104.9 minutes,
maximum distance from the earth's surface - 1,019 kilometres,
minimum distance from the earth's surface - 992 kilometres,
inclination of the orbit - 82.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

MOLNIYA-3 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 29 MAY

LD300759 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched Wednesday a communications satellite, "Molniya-3", next in the series, with a view to ensuring the operation of the distant telephone-telegraph radio communication system, the broadcasting of the USSR central television programmes to the "Orbita" network stations, and international cooperation.

The satellite was put into an orbit with apogee 40,850 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and perigee 465 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The period of the satellite's revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communication sessions through the "Molniya-3" satellite will be held under the programme.

MOSCOW CALLS FOR COOPERATION IN SPACE RESEARCH

LD260216 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] On May 24th 8 years ago, an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the joint exploration and use of space came into force. The agreement was for 5 years and yielded good results, but when it expired, the American Administration didn't extend it. Today the whole world is anxious about the future uses of space. Will space serve human progress or will it be the scene of an arms race? Vladimir Kozyakov of our staff offers this answer.

The Soviet Union has always favored cooperation rather than confrontation, both on earth and in space. Space holds out the promise of immense energy supplies, super-pure medicines, alloys and crystals, and it is already helpful in communications and tapping natural resources, but all these potentialities of space can best be harnessed if the nations pool their efforts in space.

Ever since the space era was ushered in by the Soviet Union, this country has been calling for joint efforts in space research. It was at the Soviet Union's initiative that the Inter-Cosmos joint space program was established and spacemen from nine socialist countries, as well as India and France, made flights on board Soviet aircraft. The data collected aboard Soviet space craft are used in locating and extracting natural resources, in agriculture and meteorology by many countries.

But in contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States is trying to use space to achieve a military superiority. President Reagan has initiated the "star wars" program, which envisages the development of space-based strike systems. He has also established a combined space command and military units of spacemen. These actions have met with sharp criticism, even in the United States. They run counter to the spirit of cooperation and could destroy trust between the two countries and draw them into an unprecedented arms race. The Soviet attitude is that these actions should be stopped before it is too late. The Soviet Union wants outer space to be peaceful.

Ten years ago, in the summer of 1975, the world applauded the major Soviet-American joint space venture, the Soyuz-Apollo linkup in orbit. This kind of cooperation has the unqualified support of the Soviet Union. That is the way to cooperate for the benefit of all mankind.

FIRST ARCTIC DRILLING RIG IN BARENTS SEA

LD291424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Murmansk, 29 May (TASS) -- The first Soviet drilling rig for prospecting for oil and gas in the Arctic, the Shelf-4, has been brought from the Baltic to the Barents Sea, withstanding serious trials. In the North Sea, it met with heavy storms and wind squalls of up to 30 metres per second which tried to overturn the iced-up platform, almost the size of a football field (49 meters by 64 meters), and weighing about 20,000 tons. It was firmly supported, however, by its six steel legs on two semisubmerged bodies, as if on submarines, demonstrating enviable steadiness amid strong agitation.

The rig is intended for work on the continental shelf in the harsh conditions of the Arctic Ocean. It is capable of drilling 6-km wells in sea depths up to 200 meters. Eight anchors, each weighing 18 tons, hold it reliably over the well.

The Shelf-4 is equipped with all comforts, including a sauna for 80 persons, a landing pad and navigation equipment for taking helicopters in any weather, and emergency services. A diving complex for work at depths up to 200 meters has been bought for it from the Scottish firm Seaforth.

Measures have been foreseen for the prevention of pollution of the sea during drilling work. For instance, in case of an accident, a remote control special device shuts the mouth of the well. The Shelf-4 will make it possible to conduct the search for oil and gas more successfully in the coastal regions of the Soviet sector of the Arctic.

4TH GENERATION COMPUTER PRODUCTION IN BELORUSSIA

LD232225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Minsk, 23 May (TASS) -- Serial production in the capital of Soviet Belorussia of the "YES-1065" computer, the most powerful in the family of fourth generation computers created in cooperation with scientists from CEMA countries for automatic control systems has started. It carries out up to 7 million operations per second.

The speed of action of the new computer is guaranteed by larger computer memories. The use of two processors instead of one and other original systems guarantee normal functioning of the equipment even in the event of one of the units going down.

The purpose of the Belorussian computers, which are part of a unified system for CEMA countries, is to increase the quality, precision, and efficiency of data processing. Now a personal desk computer, specially for leaders of services, is being prepared for serial production. It can be switched into automated production control systems and computing centers.

Electronic machine building, which began being developed in Belorussia 2 decades ago, is today one of the leading sectors of the republics industry. Its share of the overall volume of industrial production of the republic is over 40 percent. This sector is one of the most advantageous for Belorussia, which does not have its own reserves of iron ores and rolled metal products. As a TASS correspondent was told at the republic's planning committee, in this 5-year plan (1981-1985) ouput of equipment and means of automation will increase one and a half fold, and that of color televisions made with integrated circuits will increase twofold, and of electronic watches, threefold. Automated control systems are being made on the basis of computers produced here.

The broad network of research establishments, for which the cadres are trained by the radio-technical institute, universities in Minsk, Gomel, Grodno, serve as a scientific basis for the Belorussian electronics industry.

BRIEFS

MARITIME KRAY SATELLITE TELEVISION -- The screens of color televisions have been turned on in the most remote village of the Maritime Kray, Molodezhnoye. Thanks to the "Moskva" television system the inhabitants of this village -- geologists, lumberjacks, and hunters -- will be able to receive broadcasts from the capital of our country constantly, and also from Vladivostok and Khabarovsk. [Summary][Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 May 85 LD]

KUSTANAY OBLAST TV DISSEMINATION -- A 350-metre television transmission tower has gone into operation in Leninsk, Kustanay Oblast, providing reliable reception of Central and republican television for the whole of the north-eastern part of the oblast. Another two very high towers and also ten Moskva satellite system stations, are soon to go into operation, providing television broadcasts for the majority of settlements in Kustanay Oblast. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 May 85 LD]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION RETURNS -- The vessel Baykal has just tied up at Vladivostok. It has brought home participants in the 29th Soviet Antarctic Expedition. During a winter stay that lasted for more than a year they carried out major geophysical, geological, and meteorological research. Much work was carried out in close contact with scientists from the GDR, Cuba, and the United States. For the first time during the 5 years that the Leningrad-Antarctic air bridge has existed the collective of the Novolazarevskaya Station built a reserve airfield during the winter stay to receive IL-18 aircraft. Well-equipped laboratories and living accommodations were also built at the Soyuz and Vostok Stations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 26 May 85 LD]

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH BEGINS -- The changeover of personnel has been completed at the last Soviet Antarctic station, Leningradskaya: All seven stations have now begun the scientific programs of the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition. The largest number of scientists in the history of Antarctic study is now on the continent: over 300 persons, including GDR and Cuban scientists who have been invited for joint research. Temperatures are already down to minus 74 degrees at Vostok. At Russkaya, winds reach over 50m per second. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 29 May 85 LD]